



NEW MODEL — Prince Stephanie of Monaco, recently started working a model in Europe, make her U.S. debut later this month.

Two Turners — the actress Jeanne and the singer, Tina Turner — did not say how they chose 10 women.

The Academy Award actress Jeanne Fontaine, 67, place Lorenza Young, 72, Oscar winner, in the film "Dark Mansion" in the Spelling production that will come to prime-time soon. Fontaine, who won the best Oscar for "Rebecca" in 1940, assigned to the role in the after Young, who won the Farmer's Daughter "in" dropped out of the cast, due to differences. The cast will be shown during the season on ABC.

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WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 10
No. 31,776

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

Botha Says Namibia To Get Interim Rule

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service
CAPE TOWN — South Africa announced Thursday that it would restore a measure of self-government to South-West Africa pending international arrangements to give full independence to the territory.

The plan excludes participation by guerrillas of the South-West African People's Organization, or SWAPO, which the United Nations says must play a role in any political settlement for the territory.

President Pieter W. Botha, in a speech to Parliament, said that the move was necessitated by the prolonged delay in carrying out a UN plan for independence in South-West Africa, which is also known as Namibia.

Mr. Botha said that executive and legislative functions would be turned over to Namibia's Multiparty Conference, a diverse group of parties in the territory that last month formally demanded that they be allowed to form a transitional government until independence is achieved.

Western countries, including the United States and Britain, have urged South Africa not to deviate from the UN independence plan.

[The Reagan administration said Thursday that South Africa's plan would not affect the UN effort to gain independence for the territory. Reuters reported from Washington.]

[A State Department spokesman said that the U.S. government "would consider any steps taken outside of that to have no standing and no effect on the international negotiation process on independence" for the territory.]

Namibia, a former German colony that has been administered by South Africa since 1920, was, by the terms of an agreement among five Western countries, to have been granted independence in 1978. The agreement provided for United Nations-supervised elections in which all parties could participate, including the Marxist SWAPO guerrilla group.

South Africa, however, has refused to allow the independence plan to be put into effect on the condition that the estimated 30,000 Cuban troops based in neighboring Angola first be withdrawn.

In his speech, Mr. Botha reiterated (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Bonn May Join 'Star Wars'

Chancellor Says Soviet Already Has Space Arms

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service
BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl declared his full support Thursday for the research stage of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. He announced that Bonn would soon open talks with Washington to discuss West German participation in the project.

In Bonn's strongest endorsement yet of the space defense plan, popularly known as star wars, Mr. Kohl told the Bundestag: "The American research program is, in our view, justified, politically necessary and in the security interests of the West as a whole."

He insisted that West Germany must be granted a "fair partnership and guaranteed free exchange" of all research findings. He reiterated his backing for a joint approach by Western Europe to participation in space weapons research in order to maximize European influence over U.S. decisions on development and strategy.

Mr. Kohl's speech to Parliament was designed to set forth a coherent government policy on the space research program, which has evoked mixed feelings in Western Europe. Some of the European allies have expressed eagerness to share in the fruits of the five-year, \$26-billion program but remain troubled by the long-term implications for Western deterrent strategy and by the possibility of an arms race in space.

Western diplomats said the favorable tone struck in the speech may have been intended to ward off a potential U.S.-European clash over the program at the annual seven-nation economic summit conference in Bonn from May 2 to 4.

Mr. Kohl said that he would discuss space defense research with Mr. Reagan, who will prolong his stay in West Germany until May 6 to pay a state visit, but it is still uncertain whether the participants at the economic summit conference will agree on a joint declaration on space arms.

West Germany's decision to support the space research, Mr. Kohl said, was primarily motivated by the fact that Moscow has been making "immense efforts" to develop space and anti-missile defense systems for more than a decade.

Speaking to an audience that included a delegation from Moscow led by a Communist Party Central (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Chancellor Helmut Kohl, right, and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher conferred Thursday during a Bundestag debate on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

U.S. Growth in Quarter Was Slowest Since '82

Dollar Stumps On GNP Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar slid sharply Thursday after the U.S. government reported the slowest economic growth in more than two years, but later it stabilized somewhat.

Dealers said they saw little to support the currency in the near future, and the outlook was further depressed by a signal of lower interest rates.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said the steepness of the dollar's recent fall "could be dangerous" to the U.S. economy in terms of higher interest rates and inflation.

The British pound strengthened to \$1.2975 from \$1.2715 Wednesday. Other late dollar rates Thursday in New York, compared with Wednesday, included: 2.963 Deutsche marks, 3.047; 9.0550 French francs, 9.290; 2.460 Swiss francs, 2.530, and 247.10 Japanese yen, 249.55. (AP, UPI)

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy grew at an annual rate of 1.3 percent in the first three months of the year, the government said Thursday. The expansion, even more sluggish than first thought, was the slowest in more than two years.

The Commerce Department's new estimate of growth so far this year was a disappointment, as the initial projection of 2.1 percent made a month ago, before the first quarter had ended.

Not since the last three months of 1982, when the economy was beginning to recover from the 1981-82 recession, has the gross national product, the broadest measure of economic health, grown so slowly. GNP measures the total value of a nation's goods and services, including income from foreign investments.

The Commerce secretary, Malcolm Baldrige, conceded that "we did have a weaker economy in the first quarter." He said, however, that the administration's goal of 3.9-percent growth for the year, while now "more difficult" to achieve, was still possible if Congress acted promptly on the administration's plan for reducing the federal budget deficit.

At the White House, Larry Speakes, a press spokesman, said the latest figures were "clearly below what we had hoped for," but he said the administration remained convinced that the U.S. economy was on a course of steady growth.

When the initial first quarter forecast, known as the "flash estimate," was made, many economists said the government was overstating the weakness in the economy and predicted that the growth calculation would be revised upward, possibly to 4 percent.

Since then, however, several other sets of figures have indicated the economy had performed sluggishly in the first quarter.

The 1.3-percent growth pace compared with a 4.3-percent rate during the first three months of 1984 and was the smallest since the 0.5-percent annual rate registered for the last quarter of 1982.

For all of last year, the GNP grew 6.8 percent, the best performance in more than three decades. The Reagan administration is predicting that growth this year will reach 3.9 percent. But given the

Ted Turner Makes Bid To Buy Control of CBS

WASHINGTON — Ted Turner, the principal owner of the Turner Broadcasting System, made a formal offer Thursday to buy control of CBS Inc.

Mr. Turner informed the Federal Communications Commission of his bid to gain control of the company that owns television and radio networks as well as recording and publishing outlets. He also sought U.S. government approval for the takeover.

Papers filed by Mr. Turner's attorney said CBS stockholders would be offered stocks, notes and other securities in his Turner Broadcasting System worth \$2.98 billion for the 21 million shares in CBS that Mr. Turner hopes to acquire initially.

An announcement read on Mr. Turner's Cable News Network and attributed to him said his offer was conditional on acquiring 67 percent of all CBS stock.

He also told the Federal Communications Commission, which regulates the broadcast media, that he intended to issue \$5.4 billion in new stock, notes and debentures that could be exchanged for CBS stock.

The announcement on CNN, a television network that broadcasts news 24 hours a day, said the full value for the securities offered in exchange for the CBS stock would amount to \$175 per CBS share. No cash would be paid CBS stockholders.

CBS stock fell \$3.625 a share to \$106.125 in trading Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange.

Turner Broadcasting System's common stock closed at \$24 in over-the-counter trading Wednesday, unchanged from the previous session. It was not trading early Thursday.

CBS Inc. is a communications and entertainment giant that dwarfs the company owned by Mr. Turner.

Mr. Turner's filing with the FCC acknowledged that CBS opposed the takeover bid. Thomas Wyman, the chairman of CBS, said Thursday at a stockholders' meeting in Chicago that any attempt to compromise the "independence and integrity" of CBS News would be fought.

In a pre-emptive move to protect his takeover bid, Turner launched a federal court suit against the network and the New York state attorney general.

For years Mr. Turner has said that he wants to take over a major TV network, particularly CBS, because he strongly disapproved of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

NASA Called Blameless, Yet Tarnished by Failure

By Richard D. Lyons
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The failure to put the Syncom communications satellite into operation was another costly setback for the commercialization of space and raises more questions about the shuttle's ability to operate as a relatively low-cost delivery system.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration originally used expectations of high performance and low cost as a selling point for the multibillion-dollar shuttle project. But James Barrett, president of the Washington-based International Technology Underwriters, said the fault was not that of the space agency, "even though it is being tarred by the brush of failure of the components."

"The space shuttle and the astronauts have performed perfectly, even in the failure to place three satellites in operation in orbit," said Mr. Barrett, whose company is a major insurer of satellites and carried 30 percent of Wednesday's loss. "If there is any blame it is with the contractors and subcontractors of the various spacecraft."

The Syncom satellite, manufactured by Hughes Communications Inc., was insured for \$85 million. In a Challenger flight one year ago, two communications satellites, Westar 6 and Palapa B-2, were deployed but their rocket engines misfired and they did not enter the proper orbits. The satellites were recovered last November by the crew of the shuttle Discovery, but they were declared to be \$180 million losses.

By contrast, the shuttle's major competitor, the unmanned Ariane rocket booster developed by the European Space Agency, a consortium of companies from 11 countries, has had one major failure of an insured satellite, the \$22 million loss of Marecs B in 1982.

Up until this week's shuttle flight, the two competitors had each launched five of the 10 commercial satellites in the last 14 months.

Mr. Barrett said the two competing systems "now have little or no difference in their insurance rates, but that could change depending on how they perform for the rest of the year."

NASA and ArianeSpace, the subsidiary using the Ariane booster, have been running neck and neck in their efforts to win new customers for their systems.

ArianeSpace has announced that it has firm orders for the launching of 28 satellites, some of them U.S.-owned, as well as options for 14 more.

Mr. Barrett said that because the satellite insurers have a pool of \$150 million in premiums this year, the effect of Wednesday's loss probably will be minimal for immediate insurance rates.

Liability commonly is placed on either the builder of the spacecraft or the subcontractor that produced the key component that might have been responsible for the failure, if a final determination is ever made, Mr. Barrett noted.

Garn Experienced Nausea

Senator Jake Garn admitted Thursday in a space-to-Earth news conference that he felt nauseated during his first two days in space, but said he wished the shuttle's scheduled return Friday could be delayed, United Press International reported earlier from Houston.

The 52-year-old Utah Republican joined the mission as a congressional observer and volunteered to be a subject for medical experiments on space motion sickness.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Impulse to Please Kohl Backfires on Reagan

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — An apparently impulsive decision by President Ronald Reagan to grant a favor to a fellow chief of government has drawn him into one of the most embarrassing and politically damaging episodes of his four years in the White House.

The episode, which threatens both Mr. Reagan's carefully nurtured relations with the American Jewish community and his reputation as a consummate master of political public relations, began five months ago when Mr. Reagan welcomed Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany to the Oval Office for a lengthy meeting that included a discussion of Mr. Reagan's trip to Bonn in May.

At the session, Mr. Kohl bluntly stressed the importance that West Germans attached to the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe on May 8, and urged Mr. Reagan to visit a military cemetery for American and German war dead as a symbol of reconciliation. Mr. Reagan, who is known to be personally fond of Mr. Kohl, agreed.

Within 24 hours, West German and U.S. officials learned that no Americans were buried in any military cemetery in Germany. But, by all accounts, the meeting with Mr. Kohl provided the momentum for the decision to have Mr. Reagan visit a West German military cemetery at Bitburg, near the Luxembourg border. It turned out that the cemetery contained graves of members of the Waffen SS, the military arm of the Nazi elite guard, and the planned visit was transformed into one of the most politically damaging episodes of Mr. Reagan's presidency.

Israelis honored Holocaust victims; Germans protested SS veteran meetings. Page 5.

The episode has angered Jewish and veterans' groups and left White House officials blaming one another as well as Mr. Kohl for seeking a cemetery visit in the first place.

The Senate, meanwhile, has sent a letter to Mr. Reagan "strongly urging" him to cancel the visit. The Senate action Wednesday paralleled a similar request from the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council.

The council, which includes 55 members appointed by the president, is preparing to consider a resolution that calls for the resignation of all its members unless the visit is canceled.

[President Reagan, defending his planned visit to the military cemetery, said Thursday that the soldiers buried there were victims of Nazism "just as surely as the victims of the concentration camps." The Associated Press reported from Washington.]

[Canceling the cemetery visit would "leave me looking as if I had caved in in the face of some unfavorable attention," Mr. Reagan said. "I think that there's nothing wrong with visiting that cemetery where those young men are victims (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

In Moscow, a 2-Day Gorbachev Tour

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — Taking a leaf from Yuri V. Andropov's book, Mikhail S. Gorbachev went to the people this week, touring a factory, a hospital, a school and even popping into a private home.

A visit Wednesday to one of the main industrial areas of Moscow was not announced in advance, and the evening television news program showed only a series of still photographs of Mr. Gorbachev.

The photographs, however, gave the impression of an animated and unheeded visit. They showed Mr. Gorbachev gestulating while chatting with workers as well as smiling, listening and examining.

In one photograph, Mr. Gorbachev was shown drinking tea in a private apartment with a young couple identified by the Tass press agency as Vyacheslav and Tamara Nikishin. In the photo, they appear somewhat taken aback, but Tass said that "they showed him their flat, related how they live and work and shared plans for the future."

In the Tass account of the tour, which the agency said took place Tuesday and Wednesday, Mr. Gorbachev raised the central themes of his young administration — stepped-up production, labor discipline, and more initiative and incentives.

Although the visit reflected Mr. Gorbachev's efforts to introduce a new, less-rigid style of government to the Kremlin, it also underscored his intent to pick up the productivity campaign where Andropov, who died in February 1984, left off.

Within three months of taking power in November 1982, Andropov had taken his message directly to the floor of a Moscow factory. But he already was ailing by then, and neither photographs nor film of the visit were shown.

Andropov's successor, Konstantin (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

INSIDE

■ U.S. Democrats are drafting plans for humanitarian aid to Nicaragua. Page 3.

■ Ezer Weizman is confident of meeting between Israeli and Egyptian leaders. Page 5.

■ Rashid Karawi reportedly was pressed by Syria to withdraw his resignation as Lebanese prime minister. Page 5.

WEEKEND

Street food, a durable Singapore tradition, lives on in updated surroundings. Page 9.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ West Germany's central bank said strong foreign demand may help secure economic recovery. Page 11.

■ The French government approved a limited share listing for a state-run company's affiliate. Page 11.

TOMORROW

The United States is back to a position of strength in Asia, according to policy analysts. The question is, is this because of the war in Vietnam?



A masked honor guard of IRA members marched in escort during the funeral procession for Colm McGirr, killed in 1983. Douglas Hurd, left, the British secretary of state for Northern Ireland, has denied assertions that security forces operate under a policy of shoot to kill.

Northern Ireland: Is Shoot to Kill the Rule?

By Jo Thomas
New York Times Service
BELFAST — One winter Sunday, three young men stopped their car on a hilly country lane in Northern Ireland. Two got out of the car, and as they walked toward a secluded and overgrown field, were shot dead.

They were members of the Provisional Irish Republican Army, shot by a British Army undercover unit near Coalisland, about 30 miles (50 kilometers) southwest of Belfast. Their relatives say they were unarmed; police say they were shot as they walked toward hidden weapons that had been used in 22 shootings, including the killing of four army security force members.

The incident, which occurred in 1983, is one of at least 34 disputed shootings by the Northern Ireland police and British Army security forces in the last two and a half years. According to police statements or court testimony, at least 18 of those killed were not armed; of those who were carrying weapons, questions have been raised over whether they first were given a chance to surrender.

The shootings have fueled a debate among politicians of all parties, churchmen, the British authorities, the relatives and friends of those shot and supporters and opponents of the IRA over whether the security forces in Northern Ireland are using "shoot to kill" tactics against suspected guerrillas.

In the growing debate in Britain and Ireland, the term has come to mean a policy in which security forces, when faced with a potentially dangerous suspect, shoot to kill instead of trying to wound or capture. IRA gunmen have been shooting to kill for years.

The use of "shoot-to-kill" tactics is strongly denied by Douglas Hurd, the British secretary of state for Northern Ireland, who said recently that assertions that the security forces use this policy were "nonsense."

At issue is the question of how Britain, a society that often has been held up as a model of public civility and humane standards, responds to violent opposition from IRA guerrillas. A recent editorial in The Guardian newspaper said the British role in Northern Ireland was "depressing and demoralizing."

In a recent interview in New York, Mr. Hurd said: "It's absolutely crucial that a security force operate and be seen to operate under the rule of law. That's what distinguishes it from an army of occupation."

William McGookin, the spokesman for the Royal Ulster Constabulary, said in a recent interview: "There is a shoot-to-kill policy in Northern Ireland and it is operated by Loyalist and Republican terrorists. There is no shoot-to-kill policy on the part of the security forces."

An investigation by The New York Times into some of the cases, including interviews with witnesses who had not been questioned before, raises questions about the circumstances in which some of these shootings occurred. Dozens of interviews, as well as court testimony, indicate that in a number of cases the dead had little or no chance to surrender before they were shot. Those killed included 15 members of the IRA and three members of the Irish National Liberation Army, a smaller group that also seeks independence from Britain through armed struggle. Also killed were 16 civilians, including four shot while driving stolen cars, and four involved in robberies.

Virtually all of those involved in these shootings in an official capacity, including police spokesmen, said they could not answer questions because the cases were still under investigation.

Since October 1982, 100 members of the security forces have been killed in Northern Ireland. Three soldiers and 13 policemen have been killed this year; nine policemen died in an IRA mortar attack in Newry on Feb. 28. The vast majority of security force deaths occur when policemen and soldiers are off-duty or on their way to work.

After two IRA men were killed by army undercover units four months ago in London (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Botha Says Namibia To Get Interim Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

ed that independence would come with a Cuban withdrawal.

"The people of South-West Africa, including SWAPO, cannot wait indefinitely for a breakthrough on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola," he said.

Mr. Botha seemed at pains to give assurances that the plans for an interim government would not obstruct an eventual carrying out of the independence agreement. However, the move was likely to be seen by some, including SWAPO, as an effort to sidestep the UN plan by giving authority on the ground to the local parties.

Thursday's announcement followed by only three days a declaration that South Africa would pull out the remaining forces it has in Angola, where they have been fighting SWAPO guerrillas. That move seemed designed in part to encourage a corresponding Cuban withdrawal from the area.

Nakasone Sets Up Panel to Oversee Widening Markets

United Press International

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is setting up and will head a committee charged with overseeing the widening of Japanese markets to foreign imports, government sources said Thursday.

The sources said the group would include all cabinet ministers and five executive officers of the Liberal Democratic Party, the conservative governing party. The committee is to hold its first session Friday, the sources said, after a cabinet meeting has formally approved it.

Under pressure from the United States, Mr. Nakasone's government announced measures last week aimed at opening new markets to foreign products and investment. Japan had a trade surplus of more than \$44 billion with the United States last year. Mr. Nakasone said at a session of the upper house of parliament Wednesday that the measures were "the way for Japan to win worldwide trust."

UN Expresses Concern

The UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, is concerned about South Africa's plans for an interim government in Namibia and is setting up talks with South Africa's representative, a UN spokesman said Thursday. Reuters reported from the United Nations in New York.

From Havana, meanwhile, Cuba welcomed South Africa's military withdrawal from southern Angola but said the pullout would not affect the future of about 25,000 Cuban troops stationed in the country.

5 Blacks Killed, White Set Afire In South Africa

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Five blacks were killed and a white man was dragged from his car and set afire by a mob in further outbreaks of racial violence in South Africa on Thursday night, the police said.

A spokesman at police headquarters in Pretoria said that three blacks died after police opened fire in the township of Despatch, near East London, and the bodies of two men were found on a burning street in KwaZulu, near the southern city of Port Elizabeth.

Two whites in a car were attacked by a crowd in a suburb of Uitenhage in the eastern part of Cape province, where 20 blacks died after police fired at blacks in a funeral procession March 21.

Autopsy reports submitted Thursday to an inquiry board said that 17 of the 20 blacks were shot from behind, and most of the victims were teen-agers.

The police spokesman said that one of the white men was pulled from the car, doused with petrol and set alight. He was in a critical condition. The other man escaped.

Meanwhile, an explosion was set off at a bank in central Durban on Thursday night but caused little damage and no injuries, a spokesman at police headquarters said. (Reuters, AP)

Kohl Backs Reagan on Space Arms Research Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Committee secretary, Mikhail V. Zimyanin, the chancellor said the Soviet Union "is the only nation in the world which has usable anti-satellite weapons, so-called killer satellites. We know that the Soviet Union carried out a test of such a system over Munich in the summer of 1983."

Because of its own research program, Moscow's attacks on Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative held "no credibility or moral justification," Mr. Kohl added.

But he also appealed to the Russians not to exploit the controversy over space-based systems to block progress at the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons.

A senior adviser to Mr. Kohl said one of the key factors behind West Germany's endorsement of the program was the conviction that the project had brought the Soviet Union back to the bargaining table and might coax an arms control agreement out of Moscow that radically reduced arsenals of medium-range nuclear weapons based in Europe.

In a previous speech, Mr. Kohl himself contended that space-based systems "could become increasingly superfluous" if the superpowers agreed to deep cuts in nuclear missiles.

Despite his advocacy of research into space defense systems, Mr. Kohl did not mitigate any of the earlier conditions he has cited as imperative for West German participation in the project.

He insisted that the exchange of results during the research phase "must not be a technological one-way street" that benefits only the United States.

The chancellor said a team of West German specialists would soon leave for the United States to discuss conditions of participation and to propose areas where West German industry could contribute most effectively.

Mr. Kohl also rebuffed Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's call last month for the allies to decide whether to join the project within 60 days, saying that Bonn would "not let itself be put under pressure to reach a decision quickly but will ensure it has all the facts it needs to make a choice."

In promoting a common European line toward the research, Mr. Kohl said that a high-technology project of such magnitude was bound to yield "important and far-reaching results" in other fields besides defense.



Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, drinking tea at the home of two workers in a Moscow industrial area, Vyacheslav Nikishin, second from left, and his wife, Tamara. At left is Viktor V. Grishin, a Politburo member who heads the Communist Party in Moscow.

Gorbachev Tours a Moscow Industrial Area

(Continued from Page 1)

in U. Chernenko, also went to a factory. But his visit, in April 1984, characteristically lacked any of the spontaneity or directness that Andropov and Mr. Gorbachev tried to achieve, and Mr. Chernenko was shown receiving bouquets and tributes from workers specially gathered for the reception.

Mr. Gorbachev made his visit to the Proletarian Borough of south-east Moscow, a sprawling collection of giant factories and new apartment blocks, including the Likhachev truck factory and the Kirov electrical plant.

Tass reported: "Mikhail Gorbachev visited the building and production shops of the Likhachev plant, spoke with people at their work places, showed detailed interest in their working and living conditions. The prospects of the amalgamation's development, questions of accelerating scientific and technological progress, the need to reach the highest world levels of labor productivity and quality of motor vehicles were discussed."

The workers, Tass said, talked about the need to improve discipline and incentives.

"Addressing those present," the agency continued, "Mikhail Gorbachev said that the party, true to the Leninist tradition, constantly takes counsel with the people."

He called on the employees of the plant to use more "economic incentives, to show creative initiative and to develop independence in solving major technical and organizational problems."

During his visit to School 514, Mr. Gorbachev discussed new courses and specifically the use of computers. At City Hospital 53, he talked about new equipment and medicines and about the notoriously low salaries of Soviet doctors.

In general, the subjects cited by Tass were those that have become central to Mr. Gorbachev's efforts to bolster and modernize the Soviet economy. But unlike the published reports of Andropov's visit to the Ordzhonikidze factory, the Tass account of Mr. Gorbachev's tour did not report any of the specific complaints or questions posed by the workers he met.

Still, the visit contributed to the sense of new momentum that Mr. Gorbachev has sought to instill in his first weeks in office. Like his mentor, Andropov, he seems to be trying to take his campaign outside the restricted circle of propagandists and senior party leaders to the people and factory-level managers.

Last week, Mr. Gorbachev took his message to a group of managers of factories and state farms, phrasing his appeals in unusually candid terms.

away from the real violent cops 'n' robbers programs and show people getting along with each other."

Mr. Turner is not CBS's only foe. A conservative group, Fairness in Media, which is affiliated with Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, has urged its supporters to buy CBS stock to end a perceived liberal bias in the network's news reporting.

Mr. Turner owns 80 percent of Turner Broadcasting, which also owns a television station and professional sports teams in Atlanta. Industry analysts have been skeptical that he would succeed in an unfriendly bid to control CBS.

An analyst, Fred Ansel of the investment firm Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., said of the offer: "It's a complex package. Very complex packages sometimes run into problems, especially when there's no cash and the liquidity of the securities is not immediately clear."

Anne Luzzatto, a CBS spokeswoman, said in New York that "the unusual number and complexity of Turner's proposed securities make it difficult for CBS to comment at this time."

The papers filed by Mr. Turner constituted a formal application for FCC consent to transfer control of CBS to Turner Broadcasting. The commission will now open the matter to public comment for 30 days before responding to the filing by Mr. Turner.

CBS' major revenue producer, broadcasting, accounted for 55 percent of the 1984 gross receipts, while its records business contributed 27 percent and publishing added 13 percent.

Its broadcast holdings include the CBS television network, two radio networks, five television stations and 13 radio stations.

Karpov Gets Soviet Honor

MOSCOW — The Soviet Sports Committee has named Anatoli Karpov, who is world champion, the chess player of 1984, Tass reported Thursday.

One shooting in particular continues to be cited, though it occurred in 1978. John Boyle, 16 years old, reported a weapons cache to the police and then, curious, went back to see if it was still there. He was shot dead by members of the SAS, the army's elite undercover unit, who had been lying in wait. They said he had turned toward them holding an unloaded gun; the medical examiner, whose testimony was disputed, said he had been shot in the back.

Two members of the SAS admitted shooting him without giving him a chance to surrender. They were tried for murder and acquitted on the ground they believed their lives were in danger.

The current controversy began late in 1982 after special police anti-guerrilla units shot six men to death and seriously wounded another in three incidents over a few weeks in County Armagh.

A group of Armagh priests accused the police of carrying out "a policy of summary execution without trial" and Cardinal Tomas O'Fiaich expressed "great disquiet."

In the past year, policemen involved in the 1982 incidents have

"You can't ignore the effects of the harsh winter, of course," he told them, "but let's be frank and admit that our unsatisfactory performance in the first quarter of the year resulted, to a great extent, from bad organization, complacency and even irresponsibility."

Mr. Gorbachev even invoked a biblical image.

"We cannot, so to speak, hope for manna," he said, in appealing for the "intensive and imaginative, honest and conscientious work of each individual."

His administration has also been marked by swelling campaigns in the press for broader public information and against alcoholism.

The information campaign has taken the form of considerably more detailed accounts of party meetings at which officials are criticized, as well as a broad-ranging discussion of what Gorbachev — the term Mr. Gorbachev has stressed, meaning "publicity" or "public information" — should mean.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said last week that most readers had taken the campaign for more glasnost as a call for more public criticism "of the press, taking a sober approach to evaluating achievements and an exhaustive analysis of the causes of shortcomings and oversights."

about half the people who fly in orbit experience nausea.

"Fortunately, like most of the reports, if you take medication you're over it in two days and if you don't you're over it in two days," Mr. Garn said.

"It's been a wonderful experience, absolutely fantastic," he continued. "I'm sorry we have to come down tomorrow. I'm glad we got to stay two days longer and I wish we could figure out some way to stay longer."

Mr. Garn, who is chairman of the Senate subcommittee overseeing the space agency's budget, said he gained knowledge that would be valuable to him and to Congress.

"I will guarantee the people that out of this trip there will be many, many times more money saved as a result of my insight into the processes of NASA than it ever cost to send me to go," he said.

Czechs Said to Arrest Four Catholics in Raid

VIENNA — Czechoslovak authorities raided an apartment in Prague, confiscated religious literature and arrested four Catholics last week, an émigré source said Thursday.

The source said the arrests took place April 11 and the four were accused of "hindering the controls over exercise of religion."

Three solidarity activists, Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, have been indicted in Poland on charges arising from the Solidarity union's plans for a general strike in February, a prosecution official said Thursday.

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Jean-Marie Le Pen, the French extreme right leader, lost a libel action Thursday against the satirical newspaper Le Canard Enchaîné. A court in Paris ruled that allegations he had tortured prisoners during the Algerian war of independence did not constitute an attack on his honor. (Reuters)

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The time and exact cause of death of Brian Campbell and Colin McGirr have not been made public by the authorities. But members of the McGirr family, who saw his body and talked with the medical examiner, said he had been struck by 42 bullets.

In an interview, one of two ambulance attendants who arrived at the scene said he was made to wait 10 to 15 minutes before he was allowed to walk to the site of the shooting. He said he asked to take the men to the hospital to confirm they were dead and that his request was denied. The bodies remained on the ground for hours, according to residents.

The driver of the car, who denied that he is a member of the IRA, although the group itself says he is, said in a recent interview that there was no warning before the shooting and that he knew nothing about an arms cache police later said was nearby. He said he never saw who fired the shots and that bullets came from both sides of the road. He was shot nine times, he said. He is now a fugitive.

The police, citing an official investigation, said they could not comment on these reports.

WORLD BRIEFS

Britain Is Expelling 2 Soviet Officials

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain expelled the expulsion Thursday of two Soviet officials accused of espionage.

The Foreign Office said it was expelling the assistant naval attaché at the Soviet Embassy, Captain Oleg A. Los, and a charter manager of the Soviet airline Aeroflot, Vyacheslav A. Grigorov. A Foreign Office statement said both men had been engaging in unacceptable activities, which is diplomatic jargon for espionage.

The Foreign Office summoned the Soviet ambassador in London, Viktor I. Popov, to serve notice that the men were being given seven days to leave the country. It warned the Soviet Union against the usual reciprocal expulsion of British diplomats in Moscow.

The Soviet Embassy protested that the expulsions were unfriendly, provocative and without foundation. "The action of the British Government is of a political character, completely unjustified, and the embassy most resolutely protest against this provocative measure," it said in a statement.

Hindu Castes Continue Battles in India

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Violence between rival Hindu castes continued Thursday in Ahmedabad in western India for the fifth straight day and a curfew was extended indefinitely, officials said. The city has been the scene of some of the worst sectarian rioting in India this year.

The national home affairs minister, S.B. Chavan, described the situation as "tense but under control." According to Mr. Chavan, at least 11 persons were killed and 23 wounded Tuesday and Wednesday at the peak of street fighting in which mobs battled each other and the police with knives and such other weapons as bottles of sulfuric acid, firebombs and rocks. The army was called out to restore calm.

The violence began in March and has taken more than 34 lives. It grew from protests against a decision by the Gujarat state government to increase from 31 to 49 percent the jobs and institutional seats reserved for impoverished and backward castes. That outraged upper castes, which felt their traditional rights were being threatened and merit was being bypassed.

Sudanese Leader, Rebel Chief to Meet

KHARTOUM, Sudan (Reuters) — Colonel John Garang, the rebel leader in southern Sudan, is expected here Thursday for peace talks, a military spokesman said. The spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Mahmud Gamal, said that Colonel Garang would meet with Sudan's new military ruler, General Abdul Rahman Swaroudhab, to discuss ways to end the two-year conflict in the south.

Earlier, the military announced that General Swaroudhab, who has pledged to end the fighting, had rescinded a 1983 decree that split southern Sudan into three provinces. A cease-fire is in force between government troops and up to 15,000 guerrillas of the Sudan People's Liberation Army led by Colonel Garang.

Many southerners saw the splitting of the south, which had been one autonomous region, as a divide-and-rule tactic by General Gaafar Nimeiri, who was overthrown by General Swaroudhab earlier this month. The division was a major grievance behind the current war, along with General Nimeiri's imposition of Islamic law, or sharia. The south is mostly Christian and animist. General Swaroudhab has said that sharia also will be revised.

U.S. Prisoners Riot Before Execution

RICHMOND, Virginia (UPI) — Inmates attacked six guards Thursday in an uprising at the Virginia State Penitentiary a few hours before the scheduled execution of a convicted murderer. Several guards and inmates were injured.

Helmeted guards rushed into the prison to restore order. Inmates could be heard shouting from their cells, and ambulances were called to the prison.

Duncan Brogan, a Virginia Corrections Department official, said there was no immediate evidence linking the disturbance to the scheduled execution Thursday night of James Briley, although he did not know what had caused the uprising.

Pope Criticized for Greeting Rightists

ROME (Reuters) — A leader of the Italian Jewish community criticized Pope John Paul on Thursday for greeting rightist European parliamentarians last week.

The pope briefly greeted the 16 politicians, including Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the French National Front, and Giorgio Almirante, head of the Italian Social Movement party, at a general audience April 11.

At a conference marking the 20th anniversary of the Second Vatican Council's declaration on non-Christian religions, Tullio Zevi, president of the Union of Italian Jewish Communities, questioned how Pope John XXIII would have acted. The declaration urged dialogue with Jews and repudiated the idea of collective Jewish guilt for the death of Jesus Christ.

For the Record

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BRIEFS

2 Soviet Officials
The expulsion of two Soviet officials from the Soviet Union was announced Thursday by the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The officials, a Soviet ambassador in London and a Soviet ambassador in Moscow, were expelled for "conducting espionage activities."

Rebel Chief to Meet
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U.S. Democrats Seek Aid for Nicaragua

By Joanne Omang and Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Confident of defeating President Ronald Reagan's request for military aid to anti-government rebels in Nicaragua, Democrats have drafted several proposals to provide humanitarian aid instead, including one that House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. said would allow the Red Cross to distribute the funds to "worthy people."

In an apparent effort to stave off defeat on the issue, Mr. Reagan said Wednesday at a meeting of legislators that he "might be willing to compromise on the timing" of his proposal but on no other aspect, a senior administration official said.

Mr. Reagan continued to campaign hard for his plan. During a photography session with President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, Mr. Reagan said that Pope John Paul II "has been most supportive of all our activities in Central America."

Asked if that support included military aid, Mr. Reagan said, "I'm not going into detail, but all our activities."

The Vatican ambassador to the United States, Archbishop Pio Laghi, said that the pope did not support military aid.

The chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that Mr. Reagan's statement did not imply Vatican endorsement.

"I don't think the Holy Father is in the practice of getting that involved in U.S. policy," he said.

Contadora group to forge a peace plan for Central America.

Several members of Congress warned Mr. Reagan at White House meetings that he faced a decisive repudiation when Congress votes Tuesday on his request, which would release \$14 million to the Nicaraguan rebels through the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Reagan has said he would use the funds for food, clothing and medicine during a cease-fire and would spend it for arms only if the rebels and Nicaragua's leftist government did not make progress by June 1 in negotiation toward elections.

An administration official said that Mr. Reagan recognized "a genuine desire to be supportive" on the part of several Democrats who visited him and therefore had decided to consider extending the June 1 deadline.

Mr. O'Neill said the Democratic alternative, which was still being worked out, would be offered after a vote on Mr. Reagan's proposal and would be designed to encourage regional peace negotiations and forestall greater U.S. involvement in actions against Nicaragua.

"I don't believe the president of the United States will be happy until troops are in there," Mr. O'Neill said. "I want to do everything in my power to prevent that."

Lawmakers and others familiar with the Democrats' proposals said one plan would provide \$3 million to the Red Cross for refugee and humanitarian assistance and \$11 million to the Contadora group, comprised of Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Mexico.

The \$11 million would help the four nations monitor the peace process and implement any peace treaty between the Nicaraguan government and the rebels, officials said.



Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.

much support as the Red Cross-Contadora idea.

Another plan would provide about \$3 million in humanitarian aid to rebel families now and offer another \$1 million in a few months provided some progress was made in negotiations with the Sandinistas.

Still another would restrict the \$14 million to food and medical services for 90 days while peace talks began, allowing military aid to resume thereafter only if Congress agreed.

The proposal also would spell out goals for the government of Nicaragua, such as freedom of the press and movement toward democratic procedures and political pluralism.

FBI Admits Interviews
William H. Webster, the FBI director, acknowledged Wednesday that agents have interviewed U.S. citizens returning from visits to Nicaragua. The Washington Post reported. He said, however, that the interviews were for legitimate "foreign counterintelligence" and not to harass opponents of Reagan administration policy.

Mr. Webster told the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights that there have been approximately 100 interviews and that they were not intended to "prevent people from going to Nicaragua or make them sorry they went to Nicaragua."

As director of economic and financial affairs in the Ministry for External Affairs, a post he took in 1954, Mr. Wormser was largely responsible for the formulation of France's foreign economic and monetary policies during the troubled postwar period.

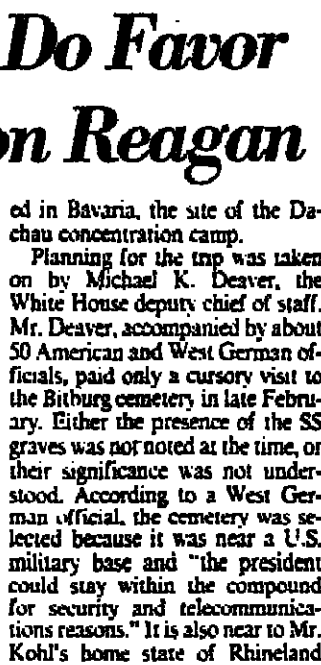
Impulse to Do Favor Backfires on Reagan

(Continued from Page 1)

of Nazism also, even though they were fighting in the German uniform, drafted into service to carry out the hateful wishes of the Nazis."

A review of what happened since the Kohl-Reagan meeting Nov. 30, based on interviews with administration and West German officials, as well as Jewish leaders, reveals an almost total lack of involvement by the State Department and the West German Embassy in assessing the political and even moral implications of selecting a cemetery that may contain the bodies of Nazi murderers while rejecting, initially, a visit to a concentration camp site.

At the same time, although U.S.-West German relations are strong, the planning for the trip unleashed a tide of emotion linked to World War II that stunned U.S. and West German officials. According to one ranking U.S. official, Mr. Reagan and his West German hosts were ambivalent about a possible visit by the president to a concentration camp site — an idea that became embroiled in German domestic politics. For example, Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian leader who is a coalition partner of Mr. Kohl's, was reluctant to have the Nazi extermination of Jews commemorated.



Michael K. Deaver, left, the White House deputy chief of staff, visiting the former Nazi concentration camp at Dachau, near Munich, on Thursday. He is doing the advance work for President Reagan's trip to West Germany.

Olivier Wormser Dies; Paris Envoy, Banker

Agence France-Press

PARIS — Olivier Wormser, 71, former governor of the Bank of France and ambassador to the Soviet Union and West Germany, died Tuesday after a long illness.

As director of economic and financial affairs in the Ministry for External Affairs, a post he took in 1954, Mr. Wormser was largely responsible for the formulation of France's foreign economic and monetary policies during the troubled postwar period.

Born in Jouy-en-Josas, near Paris, in 1913, his policy work bridged the end of the Fourth Republic and beginning of the Fifth under De Gaulle.

He was considered one of France's most astute negotiators and figured prominently in the preparation of the 1957 Treaty of Rome that created the European Economic Community.

He served as ambassador to Moscow from 1966 to 1968, and then served as governor of the Bank of France from 1969 to 1974. On leaving the bank, he became ambassador to Bonn until 1977.

Other Deaths:
Basil Bunting, 85, a respected minor poet, Wednesday in Hexham.

Protest Ban Near Bonn Talks

Reuters

BONN — Demonstrations will be banned from the city's governmental quarter May 2-4, when the leaders of seven major industrialized nations meet there for the economic summit talks, police said Thursday.



Michael K. Deaver, left, the White House deputy chief of staff, visiting the former Nazi concentration camp at Dachau, near Munich, on Thursday. He is doing the advance work for President Reagan's trip to West Germany.

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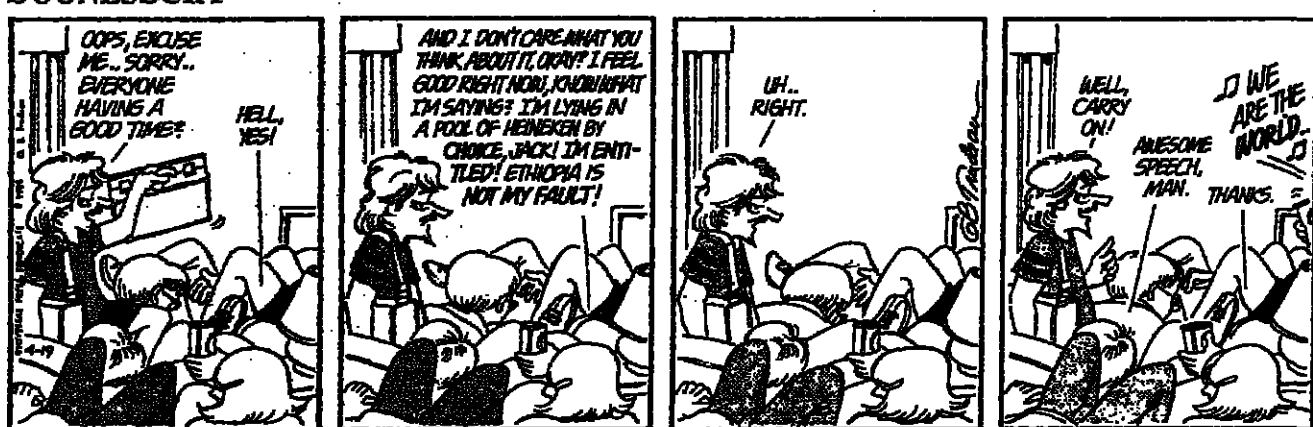
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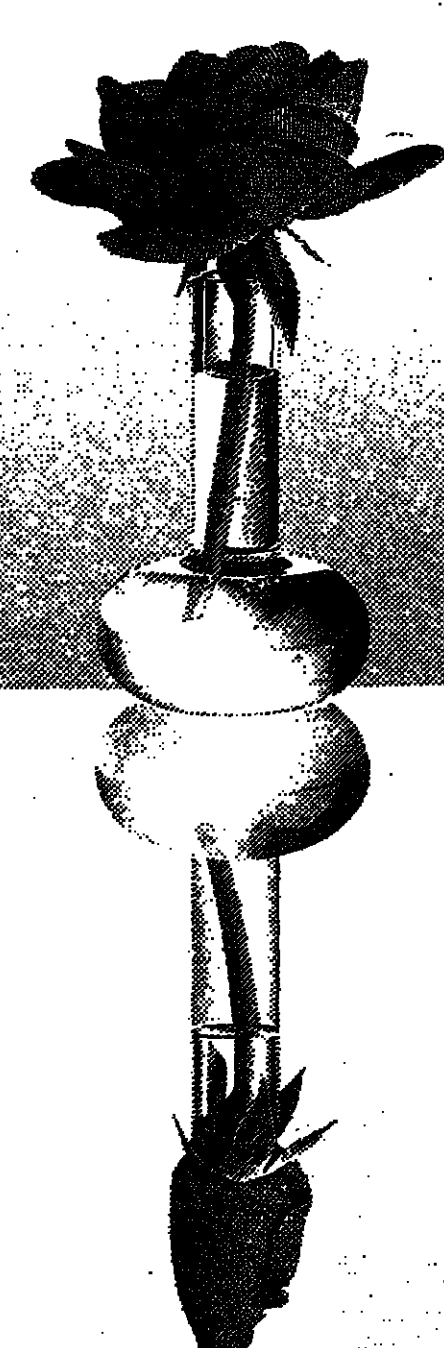
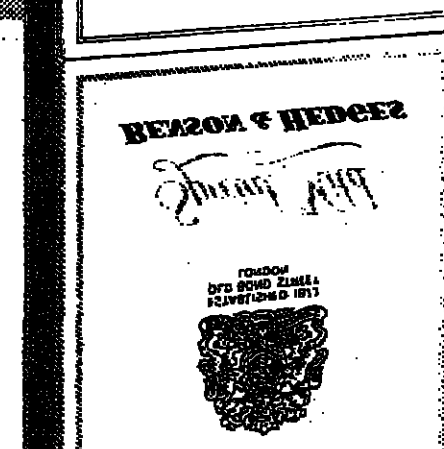
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U.S. Criticisms of Europe

The recent strictures on Europe's economy by Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. Commerce Secretary, can be dismissed as half wrong or accepted as half right. Europe, on the Baldrige thesis, is a backwater of constraints on new technology, controls that throttle job-creation and entrepreneurship, and resistance to advancing service industries.

The evidence for some deep-seated European sclerosis is not convincing, as we said on this page on March 2. Throughout the '70s Europe underwent structural change that in no way lagged behind America's. The proportion of the labor force employed in services actually grew faster in the European Community than in America. During the last decade, Europe has had a higher savings rate than America, and except for the last two years, has experienced faster growth of per-capita gross national product.

But the things Europe needs to put right are pretty clear. There is too much constraint on the freedom of employers to hire and fire, too little scope for relative wages to change according to how particular industries — or companies — are prospering, and too great a tendency for real wages to rise faster than productivity. This has forced down profitability when it should have risen.

Governments finance their welfare programs too much through payroll taxes on employers, which is the surest way to hamper job-creation. And although the welfare state is supposed to create solidarity between labor, employers and government, relationships at both the national level and inside the factory have been surprisingly poor. The social partners, as Europe calls them, have generally been at odds.

Labor market inflexibility may slowly be waning, partly because of legislative and other efforts by governments to steer the

unions into behavior appropriate to the late 20th century, but — probably more important — also because the power of the unions is itself waning, as the International Labor Organization has recently pointed out. This may make the unions less myopic, and restore to them the beneficial role they played in the immediate postwar years.

Important obstacles impede the formation of new companies and the siting of new factories. Bureaucratic procedures can be certainly be simplified. But there are limits here for Europe. Environmental safeguards governing industrial expansion are going to have to stay strict. With half the area of America but nearly twice the population, Europeans have to be careful not to squander the heritage without which neither culture nor economic prosperity can survive.

Europe has increased its social welfare expenditure faster than the United States but not, according to the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, enormously so. Economic efficiency probably requires that both continents sober up, which they can do by sensible reform. But there is no likelihood of any drastic reduction in the scope of welfare policy in Europe, and near the 40th anniversary of V-E Day it is as well to recall why welfare expenditure became more important in Europe than America. The United States left the war richer than it went in. Europe emerged impoverished. The welfare state was the only effective answer to Communism.

Whichever way the United States goes, Europe is likely to remain a managed-market economy. It is only in the past couple of years that its performance has lagged America's. It has to make changes, but need not alter its underlying approach to catch up.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Sex, Marriage and Pretoria

To the horror of his rightist critics, President Pieter W. Botha of South Africa is moving to scrap laws barring marriage and sexual relations between whites and nonwhites. Doing so will not placate blacks demanding political rights, but voiding the Mixed Marriage Act means striking at the legal foundations of apartheid, exposing its cruel absurdities. Since U.S. pressure has helped bring about this welcome step, that argues for more of the same.

An obsessive concern with mixed marriages has been the dirty secret of racial politics in many nations, not excepting the United States. In South Africa in the 1950s, John Gunther found that sexual and biological fears played a "stupendous" role in Afrikaners' attitudes. When their Nationalist Party came to power in 1949, it outlawed interracial marriages. Another act sought to prohibit "illicit carnal intercourse between Europeans and Natives."

It made no difference that the preoccupation with mixed marriages was based on wildly exaggerated fears. From 1943 to 1946, there were less than 100 marriages a year between Europeans and non-Europeans. The truly disruptive effect of the new laws was to wrench apart established families when wife, husband or children were classified in different groups.

This classification is the heart of apartheid, and the height of absurdity. Besides whites and blacks, there are seven classifications of other "racial" groups: Cape Colored, Cape Malay, Griqua, Indian, Chinese, "Other Asiatics" and "Other Colored." Using the shaky test of appearance and "general acceptance," the state

has to mediate borderline cases. Under apartheid, race is destiny. A Group Areas Act determines which races live where. Travel is controlled. Voting depends on skin color: 4.5 million whites are enfranchised, but 21 million blacks are legally "citizens" only of impoverished, phantom homelands. Other nonwhites have their segregated parliaments.

When the mixed-marriage laws are abolished, the government will be trapped in a new dilemma of its own making. Will newly legal couples be allowed to travel together? Whose race will determine where they live? Will black spouses be treated as noncitizens even if their partners are eligible to vote? No wonder Mr. Botha's right flank is crying havoc.

The value of this reform is that it forces a wider discussion of the peculiar institutions that set South Africa apart. Pressing the argument forward is a feasible policy Americans will support, even as they argue about how to keep up the pressure. No matter how hotly they deny it, South Africa's white rulers are sensitive to condemnation from Western nations, whose values they profess to share. Even more than disinvestment, they fear isolation. Every anti-apartheid demonstration here, meanwhile, is page one news there.

South Africa's marriage and sex laws enshrine the official bigotry that has made the country an outcast. Eliminating them may not of itself signify "the dismantling of the negative aspects of apartheid," as Pretoria claims. But it is the beginning of a beginning.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Americans Are Worried

Some observers detect a new spirit of economic cooperation in the spring air. In the past two or three years, whenever Europeans have complained about the problems created by America's mixture of loose fiscal and tight monetary policy, namely high world interest rates and a disruptively strong dollar, they have been made to feel like whining deadbeats. Now it is the Americans who are worried.

The Americans want the Japanese and those European countries with restrictive fiscal policies — mainly West Germany, but Britain as well — to take up some of the running by adopting a slightly more expansive stance. But there is one problem. Unless the United States also alters its fiscal-monetary policy mix by acting decisively to cut the federal budget deficit, there is a danger that the world public sector borrowing requirement will rise and the resulting competition for savings will force interest rates up to recession levels. In short,

the American proposal makes a lot of sense, but economic coordination needs to work on both sides of the street to be effective.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Attitudinal Change for Japan

Acting on the instructions of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry is drumming up support for a national campaign to promote imports. The campaign, to be successful, must be supported not only by a willingness to accept imports — an attitudinal change — on the part of companies and individuals but also by changes in the systems and institutions that stand in the way of imports, such as the distribution structure. The campaign must not end up being a temporary drive. What is needed is a long-term growth in the demand for imports.

—The Japan Times (Tokyo).

Both Japan and U.S. Are to Blame for Trade Tensions

By Chalmers Johnson

LOS ANGELES — Is the U.S. Senate indulging in "Japan-bashing" — making the Japanese a scapegoat for America's policy failures — in its threat to retaliate if Japanese markets are not opened to significantly more U.S. products? Or is American frustration with Japanese trade policies justified?

And what are the long-term implications of our deteriorating relations with an ally that virtually everyone calls "the cornerstone of our foreign policy in the Pacific?"

On the American side, much of the name-calling is politically motivated. The Reagan administration clearly does not know how to cut the government's deficit, which is the root cause of high interest rates, the overvalued dollar, the farm debt crisis and many other distortions in America's international economic performance.

The current Japan issue — a \$36.8-billion Japanese trade surplus with the United States for 1984, and Japan's decision to expand auto exports to America by 24 percent for the coming year — came along at just the right time for the politicians. They decided to blame Japan for the consequences of their own policies and their own inaction. But there is fire under the smoke of Japan-bashing.

Japan itself has contributed to the crisis in at least three ways. First, it refuses to acknowledge that its economic success carries with it some new responsibilities. Second, its explanations of its policies would make a saint suspicious. And third, it is beset by internal deadlocks created by its political system — deadlocks Tokyo does not know how to resolve.

On the first point, Japan is today that world's second richest country, producing approximately the same gross output as the Soviet Union, but doing so without any domestic natural resources or energy supplies. This achievement came with exceptional rapidity, and no one in the world has as yet fully adjusted to it, least of all the Japanese. They do not under-

stand that the world now expects them to open their markets to the other, later-developing, nations of East Asia (South Korea and Taiwan, for instance) and to become one of the world's locomotive economies.

Japan is equally unimaginative in explaining its policies. When the rest of the world identifies Japan's industrial policies — its smooth government-business relationship, its system of public incentives for the growth of high-tech industries, and its long-term economic strategies — as a major element in its success story, Japanese spokesmen go on the offensive and deny that there is such a thing as industrial policy or that Japan has one. Instead they argue

that the bilateral trade deficit with the United States is caused solely by the "overvalued dollar."

This argument is based on the idea that Americans cannot sell in Japan because their products are not price-competitive. But what about nations whose goods are very price-competitive — for example, South Korea or West Germany? They have large trade deficits with Japan as well. And what about beef, plywood and rice? Their prices on world markets are lower than anywhere in Japan.

The truth is that nobody knows whether price is the key to selling to the Japanese consumer. Tokyo will not allow foreign salesmen to have an unchaperoned encounter with con-

sumers. What Tokyo needs is outlets such as Sears of the United States. The fact that comparison-shopping is not cultivated in Japan has nothing to do with the value of the dollar.

Another major strain on the Japanese-U.S. alliance is the deadlock in the Japanese government caused by the shifting influence of the politicians and the state bureaucracy, and the domination of the politicians by the former prime minister, Kakuei Tanaka. Until the mid-1970s Japan's elite bureaucrats actually ruled the country while the politicians merely reigned. This was a good division of labor for the high-speed-growth era, but ever since Japan became rich the politicians have been increasing their

influence. The two groups are today evenly balanced, meaning that the bureaucrats must cultivate the politicians to get anything accomplished.

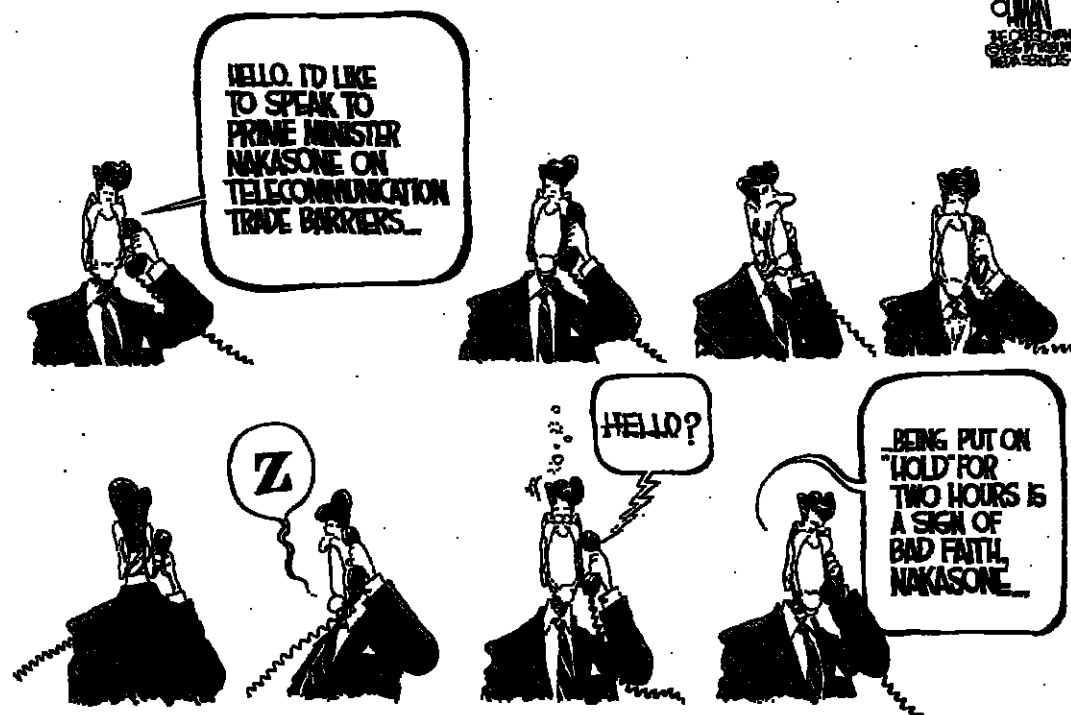
The politicians, on the other hand, are dominated by Mr. Tanaka who, although forced to resign as prime minister in 1974 and convicted in the Lockheed case in 1983, remained the single most powerful politician in Japan until February of this year, when he was hospitalized with a cerebral hemorrhage. His absence has caused an interregnum of unknown duration in Japanese decision-making, threatening the foundations of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government. Moreover, Mr. Nakasone is a much weaker prime minister than anyone in Washington admits.

And yet some good may come out of all this bilateral bickering. In the long run Japan must make reforms and begin to assume the responsibilities of a rich nation. If not, it will face the global isolation that it experienced when Richard M. Nixon was president of the United States — namely the ending in 1971 of fixed exchange rates and the imposition of a U.S. import surcharge.

Equally hard reforms must be made in America. We must become more attuned to the international economy, restore some semblance of efficiency and reality to governmental expenditures, produce and stick to a long-term economic strategy and try to keep special interests from politicizing U.S. economic policies.

If America fails to do this, it will soon find itself beaten by Japan in trade matters, even without discriminatory Tokyo officials. Remember, Japan this year became the world's largest exporter of capital, and America became a debtor nation for the first time since 1919. Trade barriers had nothing to do with that.

The writer is the Walter Haas Professor of Asian Studies at the University of California, Berkeley. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.



Why Economic Moves Against South Africa Will Fail

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The debate on how to change South Africa seems to be riddled with major misconceptions.

Disinvestment alone would not be a major pressure on President Pieter W. Botha or on the South African economy. The proportion of foreign investment in the nation's economy has been steadily declining.

The only thing that would hurt South Africa badly would be a full-fledged trade embargo. But while some legal and strategic reasons for refusing to implement a trade embargo do not bear close scrutiny, there are powerful political, legal and practical reasons why economic warfare is not an acceptable approach.

Ironically, it is South Africa itself that hoped to establish the legal precedent for trade sanctions. When Mussolini sent Italian troops into Ethiopia in 1935 South Africa argued in the League of Nations for the use of sanctions. The South African delegate also made a plea to Italy not to divide the world along the color line.

Strategically, it has been argued that western countries need to main-

tain open trade links with South Africa because it is a major supplier of such critically important raw materials as chrome, cobalt and manganese. Yet in reality other sources of supply can be tapped. More and more western nations keep strategic stockpiles of these vital materials.

Subsistances also are increasingly available. The political crisis in Zaire in 1977, when the world's major source of cobalt was threatened, showed how much flexibility exists. Cobalt has long been a vital component in jet-engine turbines and high-temperature magnets. But when Zairean supplies were cut, prices rose and less valuable uses of cobalt like paint dye were discarded. Cobalt-free magnets were developed and research is now well advanced on using ceramics for turbine blades. Output of cobalt expanded in Zambia and Canada.

The real reason for caution in the disinvestment and trade embargo debate is the precedent it sets for intervention in the affairs of other coun-

tries. An economic campaign sufficient to hurt South Africa would be a form of warfare, albeit nonviolent, meant to compel South Africa to change its own internal arrangements. If one begins with South Africa, logic and fairness would compel similar intervention in a host of other countries where human rights practices are unsavory — The Philippines, Ethiopia, Chile to name a few.

This may indeed be the answer to the paradox of why some rightist Republican senators find it possible to support the cause of disinvestment in the debate in the U.S. Congress. It is consistent with their support of the "Contract" or rebels in Nicaragua.

But intervention, violent or nonviolent, will only lead to international anarchy if every country exerts its "right" to interfere in the internal affairs of countries whose internal practices do not conform to its own.

The recent publication of the biography of Lord Mountbatten is a timely reminder of the bitter debate that

went on between Britain and the United States at the time of the invasion of Egypt by France, Britain and Israel in 1956 to regain control of the Suez Canal. A Republican administration in Washington took Britain and France to task for breaking an important principle of the United Nations' charter forbidding the use of force except in self-defense. Egypt was not threatening Britain and France, the United States argued. It was merely claiming back a piece of its own territory.

The only legal case for using sanctions against South Africa would be an attempt to wrest control of Namibia, or South-West Africa, which

South Africa occupies illegally and from which it threatens neighboring Angola. This is the nearest parallel to Italy's takeover of Ethiopia. However, very few of the anti-apartheid lobbyists have Namibia in their sights. Principles aside, it is not part of the white South Africa temperament to bend before outside pressures for cause they see central to their well-being. However, internal pressure has been shown to work. The efforts of some of the big corporations which have chosen to lobby the South African government to improve the legal rights of blacks in the housing market and to allow unions have produced some favorable results.

This is why the two codes of business practices that have been drawn up — the Sullivan principles in the United States and the European Community code in Western Europe — are important. They encourage companies to be more activist about issues that directly involve them as employers. Indeed, there is every good reason why the U.S. and European governments should make these codes both tougher and mandatory, not just in South Africa but wherever their companies are working abroad.

South Africa needs an infusion of outside ideas and values. Driving it in upon itself and then seeking to overcome it by force is neither right, nor practical, nor effective.

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Getting Caught Out on Little Things

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Presidents have a habit of stumbling over little things. The good they do on the big things is often forgotten, while the blunders they make on secondary things live after them. President Ronald Reagan's recent experience illustrates the point.

Lately, his administration has been concentrating on the balance of the nuclear arms race and the imbalance in its deficits in the budget and world trade. Mr. Reagan has been talking to the Russians without the precondition that they leave Afghanistan and stop interfering in Central America.

He has compromised with the Congress on minor reductions in the defense budget and Social Security payments. These are the big-ticket items, and while he is condemned for doing too much or too little, he is trying to face the military, economic and political facts.

For example, he has been staunch in his opposition to the wave of protectionism now sweeping Congress. He is pressing Japan to open up its markets and help narrow the \$37-billion trade deficit with Tokyo, but he is not blaming Japan for all U.S. economic ills.

Neither is Secretary of State George P. Shultz. While calling on Japan to "Buy American," he recently acknowledged that the \$200-billion a year U.S. budget deficits were at least partly responsible for the distortions of the world's trade and monetary systems.

In another switch, the new secretary of the treasury, James A. Baker 3d, proposed in Paris an interna-

tional conference on world monetary policy, an idea previously rejected in Washington.

So much for the Big Issues, but just when they were commanding attention, Mr. Reagan came back from his vacation in California and diverted attention from arms, trade, budget and tax control by launching a week-long high-visibility campaign to get \$14 million out of Congress to help the rebels fight the government of Nicaragua.

This is the most puzzling thing about Ronald Reagan, both for his supporters and his opponents at home and abroad. Seeking consensus on the primary issues, he dramatizes the most divisive issue on the foreign policy agenda.

He does not mean to pick a fight with Congress just when he needs its support, but he makes no distinction between the primary and secondary issues of the day.

Why at this critical moment in military and economic world policy he would invest so much time on Nicaragua is not clear.

Mr. Reagan insists: "I pledge... we will do everything we can to win this great (Central American) struggle." But Helmut Schmidt, the former chancellor of West Germany was in Washington this week wondering why the president had not really backed the policy of an international Marshall Plan for a peaceful solution to the problem.

The kindest explanation is that Mr. Reagan does not pretend that

one man can master all the details of domestic and foreign policy, and leaves "the little things" to his staff. If this is true, it follows that his staff has been getting him into all sorts of unnecessary conflicts.

Take the meeting with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union. First, they announce that he favors a meeting with the Soviet leader. Then they say a meeting would be all right, but not a summit meeting that would have to be prepared with the utmost care.

Meanwhile, Michael K. Deaver, deputy chief of staff at the White House and the president's principal image-maker, goes to Europe, buys a fancy German car at a discount, and arranges for the president to visit a grave of German soldiers, but skip a visit to the Holocaust furnaces — all this in the name of "reconciliation."

When this infuriated almost everybody, who had longer memories than Mr. Reagan or Mr. Deaver, the president switched again and agreed to go almost anywhere to reconcile anybody with everybody.

Sometimes it is the little things, however, that get in the way of the big things, and Mr. Reagan is a master of neglect. He did not mean to infuriate the Russians by talking about their "evil empire" or hurt the Midwest Republicans by joking that maybe America should "keep the grain and export the farmers."

It is just that often he does not mean anything except that what occurs to him might be popular with whatever audience he's addressing.

The New York Times.



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FROM OUR APRIL 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Wilson Attacks Private Colleges

NEW YORK — Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the president of Princeton University, seizes every opportunity to denounce privately endowed universities and colleges for their subservience to wealth and deplors the growth of luxury and social distinctions in educational institutions. His latest address before the Princeton University alumni has caused a big stir. "We look for the support of the wealthy and neglect our opportunities to serve the people," he said. "I ask myself if Abraham Lincoln would have been as servile to the people of this country had he been college-bred. I am obliged to say that he would not." The process to which the college man is subjected do not render him servile to the country as a whole.

1935: Dutch Nazis Gain Momentum

AMSTERDAM — Fighting their first election, the National-Socialist party of Holland showed surprising strength in the elections for the 11 provincial states (which elect the Senate) when they obtained 39 seats. This was the first time the Dutch Nazis have obtained representation in any election. Although the Conservative Coalition headed by the Dutch Premier has lost ground, the elections do not show much change in the political balance of Holland as the Nazi gains have been made at the expense of the minor parties. The Dutch Nazi party is known to have an active membership of about 40,000. When it held its second congress on March 30 some 16,000 Nazis were brought to Amsterdam by special train.

Teaching Japan a Lesson

Regarding "It's Not Japan's Fault" (April 2).

It seems the editorial writer of The Washington Post was more intent on Reagan-bashing than on exploring the real cause of trading problems between the United States and Japan. Most of the trade with Japan is channeled through innumerable subsidiaries of a few, huge trading corporations. These can, along with bureaucracy, and insidiously conceived specifications, sabotage any trade agreement and maintain imports within the limits they care to set. Such inefficient import controls make it ludicrous to fault American business for not trying hard, as Japan is fond of doing, or to pontificate about the overvalued dollar.

Indeed, Canada and Western European countries do not suffer from

over-valued currencies. Yet they appear to have just as much reason to complain about Japanese trading practices, a nuisance, which obviously escapes the writer's attention.

Free trade is a two way street and the sooner we teach a lesson in this respect to Japan, the better it is.

LESLIE BERENYI, Toronto.

Pliers: A Standard Case

Regarding the front page report "Pentagon Pliers Deal: \$90 — (But Read the Small Print)" by Fred Hiatt and Rick Atkinson (March 23):

As a World War II Royal Air Force pilot and postwar repair and overhaul contractor to the Canadian government, I want to say that this business of the manufacturer stamping a part number on his products has cost taxpayers in the West heavily. I

can prove that many readily available and equally good items exist — but because they are not stamped with a part number they are unacceptable. All that Senator (Charles E.) Grassley needs to do is tell the purchasing officials to buy "one or equal" parts — and he will get his pliers for \$7.61.

GERRY WOOLL, Wegen, Switzerland.

Chetta's Other Star Role

Regarding an item in the "People" column of March 30:

The reminiscence of the retiring Chetta and of his fame as "the sidekick of Johnny Weissmuller's Tarzan" is not to be considered the definitive biography of this popular thespian. The record would be incomplete without mention of the performance of the gifted antelope at age 19 in the title role of the classic

"Bedtime for Bonzo" in which he was so ably supported by Ronald Reagan.

SCOTT CHARLES, Geneva.

Wealth Must Be Earned

Regarding the opinion column "Helping American Industry Compete" (April 3) by John A. Young:

What a jewel of a report! What excellent recommendations! The final warning that "the standard of living that Americans enjoy has to be earned; the world market does not bestow it as a right," vividly reminds me of the saying some 200 years ago of Goethe. He said: "What you have inherited from your parents, earn it to possess it." What similarity in

Karami, After Resigning, Visits Syria For Discussions on Beirut Security

BEIRUT — Prime Minister Rashid Karami visited Syria on Thursday to discuss the security situation in Beirut and the role of the Syrian army in the city.

Mr. Karami, 63, a Sunni Muslim, resigned Wednesday to protest what he called a "horrible situation" of violence as rival Muslim militias clashed in street battles for control of West Beirut.

A spokesman for Mr. Karami said the talks in Syria would concentrate on prevailing conditions in Beirut that prompted the prime minister's resignation.

Mr. Karami agreed to stay on in a caretaker capacity for an indefinite period after announcing the government's resignation after Muslim militia battles that continued for more than 12 hours.

There was no indication who might eventually replace Mr. Karami or whether President Amin Gemayel could place another viable alternative to the Karami government.

Mr. Karami conferred earlier with Salim al-Hoss, a Sunni Muslim who is the education minister and is a former prime minister, and other leading Sunni political figures.

Life in Beirut began returning to normal, but there were moments of panic when militia men left off the air of machine-gun fire in the air during funerals of their fallen comrades.

Security sources said 36 people were killed and about 150 wounded in the fighting in which Shiite and Druze forces crushed Sunni and Palestinian fighters.

Shiite and Druze militia sources said the fighting was "nightmare."

Walid Jumblat, who heads the Druze faction, made no comment beyond scoffing at the resignation of the government. Both men are members of the resigned cabinet.

Mr. Berri is an ally of Syria, which opposes Mr. Arafat. Mr. Berri said the fighting resulted from a carefully planned uprising, hinting at Palestinian involvement.

In another development, the American University of Beirut said its acting vice president for administration, George Sayegh, a Lebanese, had been kidnapped by armed men from his West Beirut home.

U.S. Regrets Resignation
The Reagan administration expressed regret Wednesday over Mr. Karami's resignation and said "it comes at an untimely moment," United Press International reported from Washington.

in West Beirut said Palestinians loyal to Yasser Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, were also hard hit in Tuesday's fighting in the capital, and victorious militiamen were searching their camps around the city for arms.

Political sources said a major factor in the clashes appeared to have been Syrian determination to stop Mr. Arafat from regaining a Beirut power-base, destroyed after Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

A headline in the pro-Syrian newspaper Ash-Sharq said "Beirut foils a plot by Arafat and his suspect tools."

Nabih Berri, the leader of the Shites, called the fighting a "nightmare."

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Union Carbide to Give \$5 Million In Bhopal Aid Before Court Rules

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Union Carbide Corp. agreed Thursday to provide \$5 million in emergency aid to survivors of the toxic leak in Bhopal, India, without waiting for the courts to determine whether the company is legally liable.

The aid was suggested Tuesday by John F. Keenan, a U.S. district judge who is in charge of the more than 60 lawsuits filed against Union Carbide in the United States in connection with the leak.

"Union Carbide Corp. shares the court's deep concern about the health and welfare of the surviving victims of the Bhopal gas leak tragedy and recognizes the importance of immediate interim relief," Rolf H. Towse, company vice president and treasurer wrote in a letter to Judge Keenan.

"If a further payment of \$5 million by Union Carbide Corp. can be promptly and effectively made available to the victims of the disaster, we are prepared, as we have been all along, to make such a payment," he added. Union Carbide had previously donated \$1 million to the New Delhi government's emergency relief fund, and the company's Indian subsidiary had pledged the equivalent of \$840,000.

The Indian government, which went to court against Union Carbide last week, said it was aware of 1,700 deaths and as many as 200,000 injuries that resulted when a cloud of methyl isocyanate gas escaped from a Union Carbide pesticide plant and drifted through a slum on Dec. 3. Other estimates have placed the death toll higher than 2,000.

Soviet Asian Fleet Ends 'Extensive' Exercise
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A large Soviet naval force appears to be heading back to port after conducting "the most extensive and realistic exercise" ever mounted by the Soviet Union in the Pacific Ocean, according to U.S. Navy sources.

The sources said Wednesday that a Soviet task group led by the carrier *Norovskiy* passed Tuesday through the Soya Strait north of Japan, apparently on its way back to Vladivostok. "This exercise was the most extensive and realistic we've ever seen the Soviets perform in the Pacific," said a high-ranking officer. "They were concentrating on training to oppose a U.S. aircraft carrier battle force."

But Mr. Weizman, a minister without portfolio, declined to speculate on how soon such a meeting may be held. Other senior Israeli officials said it could be in "a few weeks, or maybe a little longer."

"I don't want to talk about next month," Mr. Weizman said, "but if things crystallize, even next month is possible."

The Weizman trip to Cairo, which Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and other members of the rightist Likud bloc sought unsuccessfully to prevent, appears to have added impetus to the prospects for the first summit meeting between Egyptian and Israeli leaders since 1981.

That has been a primary objective of Mr. Peres since he took office last September and is seen by his aides as a necessary first step toward a revival of the overall Middle East peace process.

Israel Official Is Confident On Mubarak, Peres Meeting
By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — An Israeli cabinet minister, Ezer Weizman, returned from Cairo on Thursday and expressed confidence that he had advanced the prospects of a summit conference between Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt in the relatively near future.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Weizman said he thought that his two days of talks with Mr. Mubarak and other senior Egyptian officials had helped to "force the issue" of a summit meeting as a means to improve the chilly atmosphere surrounding Egyptian-Israeli relations.

But Mr. Weizman, a minister without portfolio, declined to speculate on how soon such a meeting may be held. Other senior Israeli officials said it could be in "a few weeks, or maybe a little longer."

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Moscow Backs A-Test Ban by Aug. 6

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has endorsed a Washington group's proposal for a ban on all nuclear tests by Aug. 6, the 40th anniversary of the atomic attack on Hiroshima. The United States, however, has rejected the proposal.

The Soviet decision was conveyed to the group, the Center for Defense Information, on Monday and made public Wednesday by Tass, the Soviet press agency.

But the response seemed to suggest that the Soviet Union would halt its underground testing of nuclear weapons only if the United States and others did the same.

All but underground tests are banned by a 1963 treaty involving the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet move followed by a week the announcement by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, that there would be a six-month freeze on deployment of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Last weekend the Soviet Union took part in an East-West conference at Emory University in Atlanta, where Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin said that Moscow was ready to negotiate a complete test ban immediately.

The State Department issued a statement saying it had not received a formal proposal from the Russians. The Associated Press reported.

[The department said it was concerned "about the desirability of an unanticipated testing moratorium and the verifiability of restraints on nuclear tests, unless there are substantially improved verification provisions."]

The United States has said it needs to continue underground tests to maintain its nuclear deterrent, and negotiations have not been held since 1980.

In August the Center for Defense Information proposed that all nations cease nuclear testing before this year's anniversary of the attack on the Japanese city by the United States during World War II.

Soviet Asian Fleet Ends 'Extensive' Exercise
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A large Soviet naval force appears to be heading back to port after conducting "the most extensive and realistic exercise" ever mounted by the Soviet Union in the Pacific Ocean, according to U.S. Navy sources.

The sources said Wednesday that a Soviet task group led by the carrier *Norovskiy* passed Tuesday through the Soya Strait north of Japan, apparently on its way back to Vladivostok. "This exercise was the most extensive and realistic we've ever seen the Soviets perform in the Pacific," said a high-ranking officer. "They were concentrating on training to oppose a U.S. aircraft carrier battle force."

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Tying Up All Those Loose Ends

By Sam Zagoria

WASHINGTON — The life of Major Arthur D. Nicholson, of the U.S. Army by a Secretary in East Germany has been as a dastardly deed. But the fact what happened are still unclear.

Facts about the incident have been reported out, and the story is changing. This points to a continuing problem for the media — getting heavy play to a news event while re few, and then dealing with so different details when the impact has diminished.

The problem in this case was more awkward, because it kept reporting facts that challenged statements by the U.S. government.

The first report by a State Department spokesman on March 22 was that a major was 300 to 500 yards (456 meters) outside a perimeter of a Soviet military installation.

The same report said the Russian charged that the major had entered restricted Soviet military installation despite warning signs in Russian, German, and was caught taking photographs of combat equipment.

The next day's story added Soviet charges. A Moscow dispatch said Major Nicholson had been approached a storage facility, opened a window and began taking photographs. Obviously this meant he was less than 300 to 500 yards.

Two days later, it was reported that the Reagan administration had been around and now acknowledged that Major Nicholson was attempting to photograph Soviet military equipment in a garage-like storage site.

The press also noted that defense officials had said a window was taken down and began taking photographs. Obviously this meant he was less than 300 to 500 yards.

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FISCAL APHRODISIAC

The stock market information that investors inhale from the Media affects them like a chloroform one day, and a fiscal aphrodisiac the next, elixirs that catalyze manic-depressive behavior. The Media, with few exceptions, does not inform the "Crowd" as the arcane realities of Wall Street. The thought processes of the "Crowd" are molded by faceless forces.

As Lords of the Media, they represent the "Power Elite", not the aspirations of the masses". The public's deferential attitude towards Elitists is the by-product of an enormous type of mental engineering.

Financial writers may be privy to, but rarely expose, the gambits played by Elitists, prestigious investment houses. They prefer to fracture the operations of "mini-pickers", of entrepreneurs, spawning future blue-chips. Have you ever read an article in the "lay" press that articulates the machinations, the plays, of the "Specialists" on a floor of the NYSE?

When GENERAL MOTORS was stalled at \$37, C.G.R. mused... "G.M. is receiving a friendly bad press; one would assume that the Detroit giant is on the verge of bankruptcy. To the Public, the shares of G.M. and other depressed blue-chips are as unwanted as Margaret Thatcher at an IRA rally". We recommended G.M. at \$37, defying the "consensus". The shares subsequently rallied to \$85.

Now, the same Media which castigated G.M. at \$37, is crammed with praise for the company, articles that enable High Priests of Finance to dish out their shares to parishioners at heavenly profits. No segue is infallible, but truth is self-evident. To guide others, we attempt to decipher the Rosetta Stone of Elitists, an evolving tablet that reveals what the "Force" is contemplating.


The Power Elite has initiated a massive distribution of equities that will propel the ill above 1500, with corollary upswings in secondary and emerging equities, capitalizing upon the fact that when Americans and others infatuated with hope come home at the "burnt-out end of a smoky day", they relish the thought of a larger slice of, modifying material goals with a belief, no matter how naive, in a glorious God.

They maintain a sense of mission and pride, assured that the Possible Dream, not the Possible Dreamless, is the only reality. The inaccessibility of the West has been challenged. The possibility of a new era, the revolution of rising expectations, is more relevant in showing the nuances of the market than the verbiage of reporters, most of whom lack the prescience to trace the tribulations of the Tape. Our current letter selects seasoned shares that may be ingested at premium prices.

In addition, we recommend a low-priced equity with the dynamics to vault, as did a recently reviewed stock, a "special situation" that escalated 800%.

For your complimentary copy please write to, or telephone:

some other items elsewhere in the Business Section are from the previous day's trading. We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements.



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(Continued on Page 10)

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Minimizing the Problems Of Money on the Move

by Roger Collis

NOT many people think of the cost of money itself as a manageable item in a travel budget. Most just take a bunch of plastic cards, some traveler's checks and a bit of cash and hope for the best. And yet you can lose significant amounts simply by changing money in the wrong places and in the wrong form.

For example, go into a bank in London and ask to change 500 Swiss francs into U.S. dollars. Yes, we can do that, you'll be told. But first the Swiss francs have to be changed into pounds and then the pounds into dollars. Why? The excuse is that the bank doesn't quote a cross rate between the two foreign currencies but only against sterling. Whether it's down to indifference or cupid-ity, it means a double commission for the bank.

Here's how the transaction would work (taking the rates of March 29 as an arbitrary example). You would be sold pounds at a "buy" rate of 3.28 (compared with a "sell" rate of 3.12, spreads of 5 percent are not uncommon). This would give £152.40, instantly turned into dollars at a "sell" rate of slightly more than 1.2, ending up with \$183.60. However, if the bank were to convert directly at the dollar-Swiss franc cross rate, the "buy" rate would be 2.66 Swiss francs to the dollar, to give you \$187.97, or about 2.4 percent more. Applying the cross rate (i.e. no commission) would yield \$192. There would be a similar cautionary tale at most banks in Britain and the rest of Europe.

Of course, the moral is never change money into a third currency. It's better to convert Swiss francs to dollars in Switzerland. But this example also typifies the high rate of bank commission for changing cash, although it can be much higher in hotels, restaurants and shops. The exception is countries with a veritable inflation rate, like Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Israel, where there is a flourishing black market in dollar bills. In Brazil, for example, you can get up to 2,000 cruzeiros to the dollar compared with 1,200 at the official rate. Currencies like Greek drachma, Italian lire and South African rand, which people struggle out in large quantities, can be good buys abroad, although you have to be careful of the exchange control regulations when you take them back into the country. For instance, the money of Eastern European countries can be bought in the West at many times the official rate, but these countries have stringent laws forbidding the importing of their own currencies.

But in general, it's best to carry only a small amount in foreign bills, just enough for tips and taxis, and the rest of your cash in the form of traveler's checks, either in dollars or destination currencies. Thomas Cook in London sells them in pounds, U.S., Canadian, Australian and Hong Kong dollars, French francs, West German marks, Dutch guilders and Swiss francs. Both American Express and Thomas Cook say European-currency-unit checks will be available later this year.

According to an official of American Express in London, cash still represents around 50 percent of "payments abroad" in Europe. Bank and charge cards are "probably 15 percent" and traveler's checks "in the region of 20-25 percent." Although the market is said to be declining, traveler's checks still represent worldwide sales of \$35-40 billion. But there is a shifting pattern of use away from business to leisure travel and from North America and Europe to the Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia. In the Middle East, for example, traveler's checks are commonly used to transport vast sums of money for foreign real estate deals.

American Express (world leader with 45 percent), Bank of America and Citicorp together have around 70 percent of the world market. But Mastercard and Visa have launched successful check operations in the last five years.

The prime reason for carrying traveler's checks is that they represent secure, refundable cash. If lost or stolen, they can usually be replaced within hours, at least by the major issuers. Some Italian banks are reported to be taking up to a year to consider when buying checks is how many refund points are available on your itinerary. American Express has about 1,000 offices worldwide, compared with 140,000 bank outlets in the Visa network. Outside the United States, Citicorp checks may be more difficult to replace.

Banks and local traders usually give a better rate of exchange for traveler's checks than cash because they are safer and quicker to process. Undated checks can be sold on the black market and in some countries, like

Israel, you can avoid value added tax if you pay by dollar check. (This is also the case for credit cards). Some banks will also give slightly better rates for their own checks.

An advantage of buying foreign currency checks before you leave is that you are not subject to currency fluctuations at the point of encashment. But this must be offset against the 1 percent commission that you pay for all checks when you buy them and when you return unused foreign checks to your bank. So if you're not sure how much you're going to spend, it's best to buy them in your own currency to avoid paying a total of 3 percent or more on double commission and exchange rates. However, traveling to the United States and Latin America, dollar checks are essential as they are interchangeable with dollar bills. In Spain, you can pay up to 3 percent on non-peso checks.

Most major travel agencies will waive the 1 percent commission on checks for valued

Exchange costs often depend on where and how

clients. Some can arrange for a stock of checks to be held in the cashier's safe, to be paid for only a week after they are issued to traveling executives. However, the travel manager of a large British firm says she prefers executives to pay with credit cards because of the high cost of exchange when up to 50 percent of checks are unused and go back to the bank.

Charge cards (like American Express and Diners) and bank or credit cards (like Visa and Mastercard/Access) normally give you the very best rate of exchange, close to the interbank, or cross, rate. The only snag is that you are exposed to currency movements from the time you use them to the time the voucher is processed by the clearing system. This may vary from a couple of days to several weeks, although you may wait one to two months for your statement. It's a question of roundabouts and swings, you may win or lose. Says one financial analyst: "I made a fortune when I was in Argentina. I had a bill in pesos and was debited by Amex six months later, by that time the peso had devalued by almost 80 percent." A rule of thumb is to use a card in a country whose currency you think is declining against the dollar, which is the base currency used for processing nearly all cards. It is hard finding out exactly how the card companies work out exchange conversions. Both Diners and American Express add a 1 percent conversion charge. According to a spokesman, Visa allows a "tolerance of only 25 percent" on either side of a cross rate decided upon by the Visa network.

It's always a good idea to carry several of the major cards, if only because acceptance can vary widely. Visa has more than four million outlets (50 percent in the United States). Mastercard (which is linked with Eurocard and Access) has nearly four million outlets, while the two charge cards, American Express and Diners, have relatively few outlets, 800,000 and 500,000 respectively.

Both charge cards are wooing new members with a range of additional benefits such as automatic travel insurance, club lounges and check cashing facilities as well as corporate card programs.

But what counts for many travelers is the ability to get cash against a card wherever they are. Although American Express and Diners allow card holders cash on personal checks up to a daily limit, this costs as much as a traveler's check. The Eurocheque system, whereby you can write checks directly in any currency, is now widely accepted (the major British banks — apart from Midland, which has been issuing its Eurocheques for the last two years — finally joined the program two weeks ago). But there is a service charge of about 1.25 percent.

The future lies in electronic cash dispensing. Eurocheque holders can obtain cash from machines with their check-guarantee cards and Mastercard and Visa have developed a worldwide network of automatic tills. Visa claims to have 2,000 such machines in operation and plans to have 4,000 by the end of this year. It takes just a few seconds to transfer funds in local cash from one continent to another. It's the safest and cheapest way to get the exact amount of money you need to the spot.

TRAVEL

Restaurants: Père Bise Falls Short

TALLOIRES, France — Going a bit against the flow of popular opinion, I have remained a fan of Père Bise, the world-renowned restaurant set along the shore of the magical Lake Annecy in the Savoie. When the Michelin guide reduced the restaurant from three stars to two in 1984, there were lots of cheers. I was saddened. Not that they were on par with many other three-star establishments, it's just that they were no worse than some.

Within the last year the owner, François Bise, died after a long illness, and his daughter

to do with the food at Père Bise had been out in the real world in a long time and, what's worse, did not care.

It was as though the kitchen door had been locked somewhere around 1954 and no one allowed out. Someone unrelated to the kitchen continued to do the marketing, buying fresh fish and poultry, shopping around with the same list, paying little attention to the season's first and freshest asparagus or strawberries, following not at all the growth and importance of the local wines that marry perfectly with the region's indigenous lake fish. There was, simply, no excitement there.

And the fault does not lie with the very classical sort of cuisine that Père Bise offers. Indeed, the *truite saumonée façon Auberge* suggested a rather nonclassical and Chinese influence: The marinated salmon trout was served with a delightfully lively ginger-flecked mayonnaise.

But what about the *feuilleton au ris de veau*, a real yawn of veal sweetbreads in cream sauce, tucked inside a rectangle of puff pastry, or the *truite de saumon aux pommes*, another tired-out blend of bland sole filets, more cream and slices of apples? The *mariage de Saint-Jacques et d'écrevisses* wasn't a marriage at all, not even a flirtatious conversation. It was a mix of naturally delicate scallops and crayfish turned bland and dull with a nondescript sauce.

And the bread — well. During five days of dining in the Savoie, in starred restaurants, in no-account bistros, in simple farmhouses and at 60-franc-a-dinner table d'hôte, the bread at Père Bise was the most disappointing of the week.

One shouldn't go to Père Bise and have to say "so what?" about the food.

The biggest jolt of all was the famed *marjolaine*, the incredibly rich, superbly delicious and complex layered chocolate dessert, the ultimate cake: four delicate layers of hazelnut "biscuit" interlayered with a rich chocolate ganache, butter cream and praline cream, with a final dusting of chocolate all around. When the dessert cart rolled around I was presented with a dried out, leftover head of cake. The last slice of marjolaine made one knows-when. It was as if the chef had come out to greet diners with a two-day growth of beard and a soiled white jacket. Have they no pride? Or are they simply playing a game, assuming the client won't know the difference between fresh and stale?

I get angry when a restaurant with the potential of Père Bise lets me down. Yet another part of me, the "benefit of the doubt" side, says: "In the end, you had a pretty good time. The food was, after all, decent. The service was exquisite. And, what's more, everyone about me appeared to be having a wonderful time." Can one ask for more?

The answer is yes. All the raw materials of a grand restaurant are there: the incredible setting, the remarkable reputation, today's ready availability of talented people and superbly fresh products, and the wines to go with them. In a day when talented chefs and wise entrepreneurs would give a left and right arm for a setting like this, a reputation like this, it is a sin to allow a restaurant like this to rest on its laurels, nodding along as if it were the 1954.

Perhaps the last word on Père Bise comes from the American food authority Julia Child, who recently returned to the restaurant after a 40-year absence:

"The food was far from 2 star, or even 1 star. Excellent ingredients, but you just wished you could get out in that kitchen and fix up the chicken sauce, for instance — pure cream, no depth of stock, no lemon, no wine, etc. Earnest but inept. We ended up liking the restaurant, liked Madame Bise, and the waiters and maître d'hôtel, and we looked forward to coming back in two years when La Fille Bise had established herself."

Auberge du Père Bise, 74290 Talloires, France; tel. (50) 60 72 01. Closed April 16 to May 4, Dec. 20 to Jan. 19, and Wednesday at midday from October to July. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. Menus at 280, 350 and 500 francs. A la carte, from 400 to 500 francs a person, including wine and service.

PATRICIA WELLS

ter, Sophie, returned to the kitchen to follow in the family footsteps. Throughout that time, Mrs. Bise and the establishment's long-time maître d'hôtel-sommelier carried on business as usual, as best they could.

When Père Bise regained its third star this spring, hundreds of congratulatory letters and telegrams poured into the cozy lakeside hotel-restaurant.

Dining there a few days ago, after a three-year pause, was like visiting a favorite, respected old friend who had gotten paunchy and let himself go, who had taken his publicity too seriously, who had simply lost touch with the reality of the 1980s.

It was as though no one who had anything



Murtabak (meat-and-onion pancake) at Muhabbath Restaurant.

Satay (Malay kebab) is featured at Rex Satay Muslim Food Stall.

Updated Tradition: Singapore Street Food

by Barbara Crossette

SINGAPORE — It gets harder and harder to find the heart and soul of old Singapore as neighborhood after neighborhood falls before the bulldozer. But one tradition lives on, if in updated surroundings. All over town the once-mobile sidewalk chefs of Singapore's three great cuisines — Chinese, Malay and Indian — are still thriving, rooted in countless food centers.

Government regulation — one of the nicer by-products of all the progress — insures a healthy environment for the food hawkers, and visitors can join in savoring the street food of Asia.

The government keeps lists of the centers — collections of dozens of stalls, usually in the open air and often reflecting the spirit of the neighborhood that produced them. Tourism officials recommend a few special ones, which tend to cater to foreigners, though none I tried was in any way dominated by a tourist crowd.

My own collection began with Rasa Senosa. This center is a relatively recent addition to the leisure-time facilities (beaches, golf, a monorail, museums) on Sentosa Island, an offshore park reached by ferry or cable car.

I went to the island at dusk, when the lights were coming on, giving the row of booths and the colorful tables and chairs a party air. I was looking for satay, the Malay kebab served with spicy peanut sauce. At the Rex Satay Muslim Food Stall, I found an interesting chicken variety. One order of 20

sticks cost the equivalent of \$3 and with rice was an adequate supper. Emboldened, I later returned to try a murtabak, a meat-and-onion pancake, at Muhabbath Restaurant, an Indian Muslim stall. I chose chicken, which cost \$1.50, and it, too, was ample. Soda cost another 90 cents.

I later discovered a good place for chicken biryani with saffron rice. It is Stall 9 at the Satay Club food center, not far from the Raffles Hotel. It cost \$1.50, with 50 cents for fresh lemonade. In the evening, the Satay Club specializes in Malay dishes. Indians seem to hold the fort at lunch.

I also went to the center at Newton Circus, which is often frequented by visitors, particularly those who are hesitant to take the plunge into street food. At the Hajian Zaiton stall, I had a dozen mixed beef and chicken satay sticks with rice cakes for \$3.45 and an Anchor beer. The center is large and the stalls well marked. Some have menus, making it easy for a first-time diner.

Another day it was Chinatown. The food center at Peoples Park was huge, taking up the large inner courtyard of a new shopping center. At a stall without a name, I tried Hainan chicken, a mild dish of chunks of simmered chicken served with rice steamed in chicken broth.

The hot pepper sauce served as a side dish made it more interesting. (Those who thrive on Sichuan and Hunan cooking will find much of the Chinese food of Singapore tame by comparison, probably because about three-quarters of Singapore's population came from the island of Hainan and the southern coastal provinces of Fujian and Kwangtung, of which Canton is the capital.

The fare that the immigrants — many of them poor — brought with them was very simple, based on noodles and rice.) The Hainan chicken and a dish of *cha shao fan* (slices of barbecued pork with rice and soy gravy), which looked too good to pass up, and a cold Tiger beer came to less than \$5.

Rasa Singapura was another highlight. Although this hawk center, off Tangle Road, is close to a number of large hotels and handicraft shops, it is popular with Singaporeans on dates or outings with their families. I went on a crowded Saturday night and got wedged into two ongoing parties at the same table. I tried beef satay — marinated and seasoned meat broiled over coals and served with a peanut-and-chili sauce. Nearly two dozen sticks cost \$3. Cold beer was \$1.50. For dessert there was *goreng pisang* — batter-fried banana (20 cents for a whole small banana) or yam (10 cents a slice).

EATING at a food center is a noisy, sometimes even messy, experience. You choose food being cooked by one vendor or another (most speak some English), then settle yourself at a plastic, concrete or metal table and await delivery. Meanwhile, hawkers of drinks and accompaniments usually pass by to take an order. You pay when the dish or drink arrives. There is no tipping.

The pastel plastic plates don't add much to the dining experience, particularly if you happen to see them being washed. But relax, Singapore's tap water is drinkable.

I was able to sample only about half a dozen food centers and not too many dishes.

I never got to see the seaside versions near Changi Beach, where barbecued crab and deep-fried baby squid are specialties. Visitors, particularly in a group and with more time to relax, could put a bigger dent in the hawkers' menus.

It is possible to eat just about anything at a food stall from an oyster omelette (\$1.50 or \$2.50, depending on size) to *hutor cha cha* (cold pudding) — a bowl of mung beans, jelly and yams in coconut cream with palm sugar and shaved ice (about 50 cents).

Only once did my stomach object to something, the result of an overindulgence in a hot pudding of wheat and barley about the consistency of Cream of Wheat and cooked in molasses and coconut milk.

These Malay desserts, which tend to be rich and sweet, can sometimes be found more easily in hotels or restaurants. (At the Dynasty Hotel, for instance, each is about \$1.50.) If you overdo it, there is always the solace of Chinese porridge, a bowl of rice in broth, over which you sprinkle vegetables and meat from a cornucopia of side dishes. Because I wasn't always sure what the side dishes were, I tried this only at hotels like the Goodwood Park, which puts yam chunks into it and offers it as a Sunday night special — a fashionable event for affluent young Singaporeans. The hotel also serves the porridge in the coffee lounge every day from noon to 2 P.M. and from 7 P.M. to midnight.

Taiwanese porridge varies in price depending on what you order to put on it. Side dishes range from vegetables for a few dollars to meat costing \$10 or more.

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The Americans Are Coming! And Buying Out England

by R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON — The decorating firm of Colefax and Fowler Designs Ltd. is the king of the English Look, and its showrooms on London's busy Brook Street are usually almost as sedate as the living rooms it designs for its clients. But for the last few months, the antiques department, in particular, has resembled a football pitch or, as Tom Parr, a senior partner of the company, put it, "the most in the first hours of the annual sales in the big department stores."

"People have been pushing and shoving, falling over themselves," said Parr, "as if they had only 20 minutes until their money lost its value, or we ran out of stock or something. Quite incredible."

Most of the people, of course, are Americans, lured to London by the strength of the dollar and by the popularity of English antiques, chintzes, pictures and objets d'art, as evidenced by innumerable recent American magazine articles and books. Wealthy Americans from Dallas and Detroit, New York and New Orleans are finding that they can fly to London and back on the Concorde, stay for a week and save enough on, say, a dining table and a desk to pay for the trip. What costs \$10,000 in Manhattan may well be available for \$5,000 in London, the experts say, so why not make a trip of it? As a result, board rooms and bedrooms from coast to coast look as if they had been lifted from a Sussex manor house, and people like Parr are having trouble finding enough merchandise to sell.

Colefax and Fowler's business in January and February of this year was twice what it was last year, and those two months were the best the firm has ever had. Nicholas Haslam, who runs a design business in Belgravia, said his volume had tripled in the last year. And Stewart Whittington, who sells 18th-century English furniture from a shop next door to Harrods, reported: "Traditionally our business has been half with British customers, half with Americans. This year the Americans have made up at least four-fifths of our sales."

"They're buying anything that has four legs and doesn't walk," commented Mark Hampton, a New York designer who makes several trips a year to buy furniture and other English items. He and colleagues such as Mrs. Henry Parrish 2d (the doyenne of the group),

Mario Buatta, David Easton and William Hodgins are among the best customers of the English trade. Hampton shops at the fancy Bond Street shops such as Mallett and Son, as well as at the more eccentric shops in Piccadilly and at the neighborhood shops south of the Thames in Barnes and Richmond. He also combs through sheds in Suffolk and makes regular sweeps through the counties west and northwest of London. Some professional buyers follow circuits through towns such as Marlborough, Hungerford and Chippenham; Twickenham, Cheltenham and Cirencester; Burford, Broadway and Stow-on-the-Wold. One of the biggest treasure troves is Halliday's, in the bucolic village of Dorchester-on-Thames, between London and Oxford, which spills from building to building, with 24 rooms of furniture.

But the Americans are invading smaller, more remote shops as well. A modest dealer in Lechlade, an out-of-the-way village in Gloucestershire, recently showed a visitor a back room crammed with merchandise she had sold in a single week — "all but one or two pieces to America," she commented matter-of-factly, as if on intimate terms with all the big dealers on Madison Avenue in New York.

ANOTHER major source for the trans-Atlantic trade is the auction rooms, where heightened American interest is pushing up prices. At a Sotheby's sale in London in March, 210 lots brought a gross return of \$1.6 million, more than anticipated, according to Charles Walford, the auctioneer. A pair of George I walnut chairs went for \$47,500, three times the estimate, and a Queen Anne bureau brought \$41,000, more than twice what the experts had calculated. The biggest surprise, however, was a four-poster bed (estimate, \$8,800) that went for \$54,000 to a buyer who, though not an American, had made his money in the United States. By the time he had had it restored, it will have cost him \$80,000.

"It seems absolutely grotesque, I agree," said Tom Parr, "but they don't seem to turn a hair. The people who are buying aren't collectors, as many Americans were a couple of generations ago, bent on building up a representative group of fine George II pieces, for example. They're people who are looking for furniture that will help to make beautiful rooms, down to the table to put a lamp on, with a lot of silver frames with pictures of their loved ones around it."

"I even get the feeling that the Americans think our prices are a bit low. I wouldn't be terribly surprised if things we sell them for \$500 or \$5,000 go into the guest room." For the "really big things," Parr said, they may go to Fris Partridge, a prestigious Bond Street dealer, and spend \$50,000 or \$75,000. "God bless them, is all I can say."

The furniture that American clients like best is George III through Regency; earlier things, many dealers said, strike them as a bit too massive or too crude. Mahogany and walnut are more popular than oak and pine. But Haslam said that he was also selling what he calls "funny furniture" — offbeat pieces including Victorian and painted things — and Hampton said there was no category without interest. Many of his clients are interested now in the work of William Kent, the Palladian architect and designer, in a way they weren't 20 or 30 years ago, he added, "and a lot of people have discovered that early Victorian stuff can be described as William IV, which sounds a lot better. It's a piece of furniture is pretty, and especially if it's pretty and a bargain, I buy it, because I figure that I can use it somewhere."

"With luck," said Hampton, "something else will come into style before England is cleaned out."

Nor is American interest confined to furniture. Carpets are popular, and old needlework, earthenware, porcelain, trees (objects made from wood), brass — the lot. Prices on these items have also advanced significantly: simple copper cooking molds from the 18th and 19th centuries are snatched up at \$150 and \$200, and one London shop is offering an old green caddy for no less than \$2,100. But the boom does not yet seem to have reached the market for British paintings. Sotheby's also had a big sale of them in March, which did reasonably well, with most items selling at or near the top end of their forecast range. The vast majority of the buyers were British, however, not American.

For the antiques people, the sound of American accents is everywhere, and the dealers are having to learn about American shopping habits. An Englishman visiting the market on Portobello Road the other morning watched an American woman as she searched for goodies. Suddenly she spotted something on a stall and swooped down on the trader.

"That wasn't there 10 minutes ago," she shouted. "I want your best price on that piece!"

"Eight pounds," replied the trader — about \$9.

"I said your best price," the customer shot back. "You can do better than that."

The Englishman walked away, stunned. "Best price?" he asked later. "Better than eight quid? It's like asking for a better price on a pack of chewing gum."

WHAT is the endless fascination with things English? It would appear to be partly the result of long-standing tradition; wealthy settlers in Virginia and Massachusetts wanted their houses to look like those they had left behind in Buckinghamshire and Norfolk, and wealthy Americans since then have had much the same idea.

According to some designers, the newly rich, in particular, believe that an English-looking drawing room gives them an instant pedigree, and businessmen think a Sheraton office gives them instant credibility. But others give other reasons — the comfort of old English upholstery, for example, as opposed to its Continental (and even American) counterparts, or the tendency of English furniture of many periods to mix successfully, without a kind of archaeological attention to period authenticity, whereas French furniture does this much less well.

For those not content with an "English" house in America, there is always the option of buying an English house or apartment in England, and a startling number of Americans are doing just that, even if they happen to live, inconveniently, in New York or Washington. According to Nigel Conradi of Chestertons, a leading real-estate agency, the number of inquiries from Americans interested in purchasing second or third homes in Britain has risen by about 65 percent over a period of only 18 months.

They buy in central London — especially in fashionable neighborhoods such as Mayfair, Belgravia, Knightsbridge and Chelsea — and they buy at the top end of the market, spending anywhere from \$85,000 to \$750,000. Or they buy in the Home Counties, the ring of rural "shires" around London.

And when Americans find their house, presumably, they then go out to find English antiques to fill it with.

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AMBA	10:30	Business reports	10:30
AMBA	10:30	Price index	10:30
AMBA	10:30	Stock market	10:30
AMBA	10:30	Commodity prices	10:30
AMBA	10:30	Exchange rates	10:30
AMBA	10:30	Interest rates	10:30
AMBA	10:30	Gold prices	10:30
AMBA	10:30	Oil prices	10:30
AMBA	10:30	Other markets	10:30

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1985

BUSINESS/FINANCE

TECHNOLOGY

'Smart' Credit Cards Offer Hi-Tech Traps for Thieves

By DAVID E. SANGER
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Credit cards used to be simple. First, there was the plain, plastic card, embossed with a number. Then came the magnetic strip, three tracks of encoded data that identify the cardholder, speed credit approvals and make it possible to get cash from a teller machine.

Now U.S. companies are starting to toy with the French-designed "smart card," the credit card bearing an embedded microprocessor. Rather than run the card through a computer, designers decided that they would put the computer inside the card — jammed with everything from a digital portrait of the card user's signature to a credit limit and a record of the card's last 200 transactions.

Smart cards have been a long time coming. But this summer, MasterCard International Inc. will start distributing thousands of them in a pilot program in the Columbia, Maryland, and Palm Beach, Florida, areas. Whether consumers will ever develop much enthusiasm for the cards, though, is still an open question, and a host of technical and social problems have yet to be faced.

Moreover, even some credit card companies are unimpressed. "It has been described as a solution without a problem," said Kathleen Lavigne, vice president of funds access services at American Express Co. "And it's very, very expensive."

But John C. Elliott, the executive vice president of electronic services at MasterCard who is head of the Maryland and Florida experiments, disagrees. "If smart cards work, we're going to solve a lot of problems fast," he said.

Chief among them is fraud. Making illegal use of a credit card these days does not take much talent. While credit card companies have made counterfeiting efforts more expensive by placing laser-etched holograms on some cards, thousands of fakes abound. And most thieves are guaranteed at least a few hours' shopping spree before transactions on a stolen card are halted. That leeway cost the credit card companies hundreds of millions of dollars last year.

But counterfeits will find it expensive, at best, to install properly encoded chips in their own reproductions. Pickpockets will face an equally difficult problem: before the merchant's terminal will approve a purchase, the user of a smart card must type a code number, like the kind used in bank teller machines.

An algorithm to approve the code word will be stored on the chip, meaning that the password will never have to be transmitted to a central computer. That reduces the chances that even a thief well versed in the art of tapping data transmissions will get the code. And a stolen card's chip will be rendered inoperative as soon as someone tries to make a purchase.

The card guards against not only fraud, but over-indulgence. In the debit card experiments conducted by the Bull Group in France — where more than 3 million smart cards will be in circulation by the middle of next year — the user's available funds were recorded in the specially designed Motorola 6805 chip embedded in the card. With each purchase, a transaction record was written into the memory, and the purchase amount was deducted from the available funds.

"What we've discovered is that the variety of information you could store in the chip is endless," said Paul Wittfeld, vice president of marketing for Micro Card Technologies Inc., a Dallas-based subsidiary of Bull that says it now can produce the cards for about \$4 each when they are purchased in large volumes.

Still, skeptics abound. "I don't want a card with my history in it," said Spencer Nilson, publisher of a credit card industry newsletter. "I don't even want a magnetic strip."

France Approves Offering

State Firm Plans To List Shares

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French government has approved listing on the Paris Bourse some shares of an affiliate of a large, nationalized industrial company, the first such offering since the Socialists came to power in 1981, government officials and company executives said Thursday.

Several other state-owned companies are planning similar offerings, the officials said.

Shares representing between 15 percent and 20 percent of the container division of Saint-Gobain, France's largest manufacturer of glass and building materials, will be listed shortly on the Bourse's equivalent of the U.S. over-the-counter market, said Jacques-Henri David, the company's financial director.

"We are still making arrangements with the banks," Mr. David said, adding that the offering is expected to generate about 150 million francs (\$16.28 million), which will be used to finance investments of the affiliate. The government will retain control through Saint-Gobain, which was fully nationalized in 1982.

The container division's four units, which manufacture bottles and jars for packaging and glass tableware, had net earnings last year of about 100 million francs on consolidated sales of approximately 3.5 billion francs.

Mr. David and two senior government officials who asked not to be identified by name emphasized that the move should not be viewed as the first step by the government to denationalize industrial companies and banks, as stated in the current issue of L'Express, a French weekly magazine, which first reported the Saint-Gobain move.

"Call it partial privatization if you like," another government official said. "But this action involving an affiliate has never been illegal, and must be looked at as a pragmatic step to which we are not opposed."

The suggestion to list the division's stock first was made about a year ago by Roger Faure, chairman of Saint-Gobain, to Laurent Fabius, the minister of industry who now is prime minister. But Mr. Fabius rejected the idea on the grounds that it might be viewed as the first step to "rampant denationalization," and could prove politically embarrassing.

Since then, in what a Fabius aide described as "our continuing, pragmatic, non-ideological approach," nationalized companies have been allowed to tap the Bourse through such measures as offering bonds convertible into equity, and they have proven highly successful. But the first hint that the government was considering selling some of its interests in state-owned companies surfaced only several weeks ago.

Government and company sources said that several moves similar to Saint-Gobain's were being prepared by other nationalized companies, including one in the aerospace sector.

Renault Division Loses
Renault Vehicules Industriels, the truck division of France's state-owned Renault, said Thursday its loss widened to 2.99 billion francs last year from 1.95 billion francs in 1983. Reuters reported from Paris. Revenue rose 8 percent, to 13.48 billion francs, from 12.46 billion francs.

The unit's chairman, Philippe Gras, said that the company is continuing its slow recovery from a low point in the second half of 1983.



Store clerk in Bolivia accepts four pounds of pesos to pay for one pound of butter.

Bolivia Choked by Hyper-Inflation

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

LA PAZ — Bolivia has entered the world of hyper-inflation, a twilight zone where banks no longer function, bills are paid with foot-long bundles of folding paper money and buying sprees overtake the most sensible person.

Americans were frantic several years ago when faced with double-digit inflation. For Bolivians, inflation jumped to triple digits in 1982 and quadruple figures in 1984. Based on economic data for January, inflation is now running at an annual rate of more than 50,000 percent, although some economists estimate conservatively that by the end of the year the annual rate will be only 16,000 percent.

Life in the world of hyper-inflation runs between the absurd and the tragic. The largest note — a 100,000-peso bill — is worth \$2 at the official exchange rate, which makes paying bills an ordeal. It is impossible, for example, to take friends out to dinner and pay the bill inconspicuously. Credit cards are not accepted, and when the bill arrives, wads of money must be pulled from all pockets to settle a \$40 check.

Hotel bills are paid with suitcases of money, and when handing over two 100,000-peso notes for a

pack of cigarettes costing 120,000 pesos, or \$2.40, the buyer will receive a couple of inches of 1,000-peso notes in change.

Restaurants that used to serve a large clientele of Bolivians now cater primarily to foreigners or those Bolivians lucky enough to earn dollars, because the cost of living here far exceeds the ability of most people to dine out.

"Everyone in the country is very, very poorly paid," said one government minister after a 16-day general strike ended in March with unions accepting a minimum monthly wage of \$80.70.

The March strike was Bolivia's fifth general strike in less than two years. Each strike has temporarily closed government offices, banks and mines, which produce 51 percent of the country's foreign exchange — and led to higher wages, creating more inflation.

Meanwhile, Bolivians have watched their earning power steadily erode. One banking executive, who used to earn a good wage, now works for the equivalent of \$100 a month. "It is frustrating," a bank manager said, referring to his employees. "They're at the age when they should be making

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

IMF Seeks Stronger Role in Economies

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A stronger role for the International Monetary Fund in influencing economic policies of its members has emerged as a key objective of major nations in the search for more stable currency patterns.

At a meeting Wednesday of the IMF's policy-making Interim Committee, France and the United States were among countries backing tougher IMF surveillance.

The implication was that the 148-nation lending agency would apply more pressure, perhaps even publicly, to get countries to pursue fiscal, monetary and other domestic policies that would prevent erratic exchange-rate movements, such as the 50-percent increase in the dollar's value in the four years ended last February.

Had such procedures been in effect earlier in the decade, there might have been more vigorous public criticism by the IMF managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, of huge U.S. fiscal deficits, of policies in Europe that have slowed investment and growth or of big trading surpluses of Japan, international officials said.

The proposals are being drafted by the Group of 10, a body comprising top officials of the most powerful industrial countries. These proposals would strengthen the IMF and Mr. de Larosiere as the world's economic policeman.

"We firmly believe that IMF surveillance can play a key role in encouraging the adoption of sound economic policies in all of our countries," U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d said at the meeting, according to a text.

Pierre Bergey, France's finance minister, said that surveillance had to be "symmetrical," meaning that major industrial countries should be under as much pressure to alter disruptive policies as smaller debtor countries are to adjust to pay bills to their creditors. An IMF staff report, entitled the "World Economic Outlook" re-

leased during the discussions, subjected the U.S. deficit to the sharpest criticism yet by the international body.

The deficit "threatens to build in financial imbalances that could undermine the capacity to achieve satisfactory, sustainable growth," the report said.

[The report also said that in general, the world economy performed better than expected in 1984, with output growing, inflation declining

and developing nations improving their financial positions. The Associated Press reported.]

[But it added that the current accounts imbalance among industrial nations, in which foreign investments in the United States have far outstripped U.S. investment in other countries; persistent unemployment in Europe; and slow progress in improving living standards in developing countries, remain troublesome.]

Currency Rates

Leite interbank rates on April 18, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	S	D.M.	F.	Y.	Y.	S.	D.M.	F.	Y.	Y.
Amsterdam	34.65	4.28	13.13	37.05	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brussels	41.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	3.845	3.89	—	32.75	1.55	8.40	4.03	117.55	1.55	—
London (3)	1.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milan	1.94530	2.449	49.49	20.43	—	56.50	31.74	755.30	7.74	—
New York	1.2975	2.90	9.85	1.9830	1.36	8.97	2.48	24.10	—	—
Paris	6.285	11.22	3.82	4.77	2.469	15.12	3.6513	7.28	—	—
Tokyo	250.50	316.80	82.51	76.81	72.97	40.72	95.79	—	—	—
Zurich	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 EUR	0.9945	0.9949	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

	S	D.M.	F.	Y.	Y.	S	D.M.	F.	Y.	Y.
0.04	1.5770	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	0.04	1.5770	1.58	1.58	1.58
0.04	1.5770	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	0.04	1.5770	1.58	1.58	1.58
0.04	1.5770	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	0.04	1.5770	1.58	1.58	1.58
0.04	1.5770	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	0.04	1.5770	1.58	1.58	1.58
0.04	1.5770	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	0.04	1.5770	1.58	1.58	1.58

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Interest Rates

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year	2 year	3 year	4 year	5 year
1M	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
2M	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
3M	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
4M	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
5M	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4

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Key Money Rates

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year	2 year	3 year	4 year	5 year
1M	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
2M	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
3M	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
4M	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
5M	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4

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British Trade Secretary Warns Japan on Surplus

The Associated Press
TOKYO — The British trade secretary said Thursday that the European Community would have to follow suit if the United States retaliated against Japan's tight markets by imposing protectionist measures.

Norman Tebbit told a news conference in Tokyo that the European Community supports free trade but "we fully recognize that the strength of feeling is such in the United States that there would be a slide toward protectionism. If that happens, the [European Community] would be forced to take similar measures."

Japan "needs to satisfy European nations as well as the United States of America," he added. Mr. Tebbit said the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone must set a good example with some major purchases.

The government might purchase military equipment or civil aircraft from abroad, he said. On Tuesday, Mr. Tebbit urged Mr. Nakasone to consider buying European fighter planes or passenger planes.

Dutch Prime Minister Rudolph Lubbers made a similar appeal Thursday at a separate Tokyo news conference, asking the Japanese to think European when they buy imports.

Meanwhile, in Washington, a congressional panel was told on Wednesday that American industry could increase exports to Japan by as much as \$15 billion a year if it gained greater access to Japanese markets.

Olin L. Wehington, deputy under secretary of commerce, said, "The next three months are critical in our trade relations" with Japan.

Mr. Wehington told a joint hearing of the House subcommittee on Asia-Pacific Affairs and International Economic Policy and Trade that, "We have had substantial success" in gaining the desired commitments to reduce the current \$37 billion U.S. trade deficit with Japan. But he added that "The real success will be measured not by commitments undertaken, policies changed or milestones achieved, but by increased imports into Japan and by the perception of the U.S. business community that Japan is finally, truly open."



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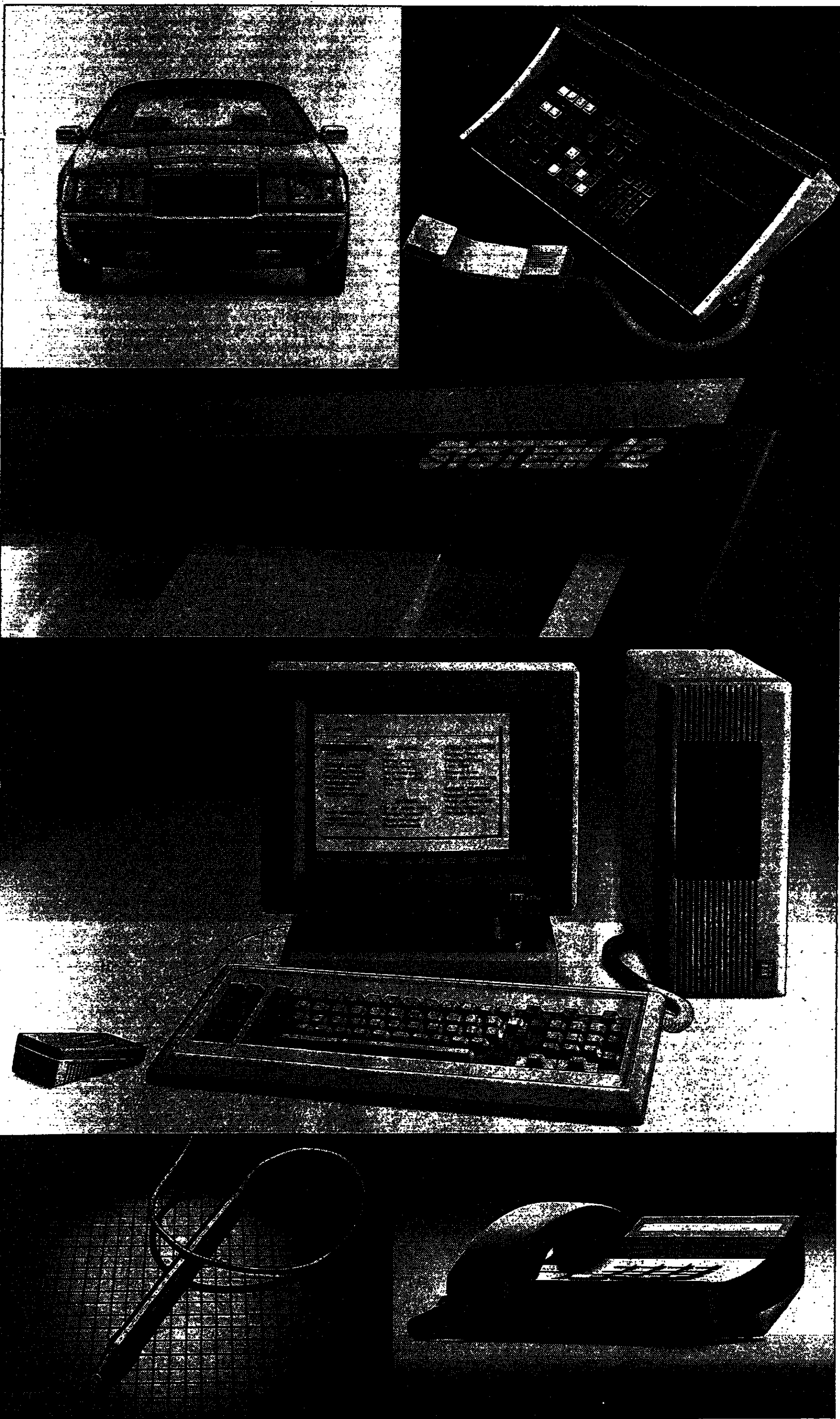
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Over-the-Counter

April 18

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M. CHG	Net
Indus	1.92	5.2	5.27	324
Indus	1.92	5.2	5.27	324
Indus	1.92	5.2	5.27	324
Indus	1.92	5.2	5.27	324
Indus	1.92	5.2	5.27	324
Indus	1.92	5.2	5.27	324
Indus	1.92	5.2	5.27	324
Indus	1.92	5.2	5.27	324
Indus	1.92	5.2	5.27	324
Indus	1.92	5.2	5.27	324

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Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

(Other Earnings on Page 15)

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ADVERTISING
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

18 April 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the 1985: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (q) - quarterly; (a) - annually.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Swiss May Close Grindlays Bank

By Dinah Lee

International Herald Tribune

ZURICH — Switzerland could force the closure of the Swiss operations of the Grindlays banking group following Australia's refusal to grant Swiss banks foreign banking licenses, the Federal Banking Commission said Thursday.

Australia started opening its banking market this year and in February awarded 16 foreign licenses, but none of the Swiss banks which applied was successful.

Grindlays, based in London, was taken over by the Australia & New Zealand Banking Group of Melbourne in September 1984. Switzerland grants operating licenses only to banks from countries which give Swiss banks reciprocity.

Swire Buys Prime Hong Kong Parcel

By Dinah Lee

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Swire Properties Ltd., the real-estate arm of Swire Pacific Ltd., has paid 703 million Hong Kong dollars (\$90 million) for a site on the edge of Hong Kong's central business district. It was the most important property auction in the British colony this year.

Forecasters of the price had ranged from 300 million dollars to as high as 800 million dollars. After a slump in the property market that lasted more than three years, anticipation of the auction pushed trading on the local stock market past the 1,500 barrier on the Hang Seng index on Monday, the highest point in four years.

Property auctions are considered

significant financial indicators in Hong Kong because two-thirds of the total capitalization of the stock market is represented by property companies. Of the 33 constituent stocks making up the Hang Seng index, property companies account for 35 percent of the total. In addition, about one-third of all bank loans in Hong Kong are property-related.

The auction for the 107,000-square-foot (9,630-square-meter) site, which now houses military barracks, was attended by an estimated 700 bidders. Leading property companies participating in the bidding included Cheung Kong Holdings, Sun Hung Kai Properties, Henderson Land Development and Simland Co.

Early in the bidding, the site nearly went to Henderson Land for only 337 million dollars, at which

the government auctioneer commented, "I don't believe it," and waited nearly a full minute for interest to build. The significance of the final price as an endorsement of Hong Kong's future stability was underlined when the bidding hit the 700-million-dollar mark, and applause broke out.

In 1980 the same site was withdrawn from the market by the government because bids were too low. In early 1984, at the worst point in the property market's slump, an auction of land nearby, called the Admiralty II site, drew a final price of only 380 million dollars.

"I think today's price is encouraging," said Barry Yates, a research analyst with the brokerage Moore Govett (Far East) Ltd. "This site is larger than the Admiralty II site, but less attractive, and requires a much larger commitment," he said.

Earnings Down At Dow, Carbide

The Associated Press

Dow Chemical Co. said Thursday its first-quarter profit fell 16.7 percent from a year earlier, while another major chemical concern, Union Carbide Corp., posted a 34-percent decline.

Dow Chemical, headquartered in Midland, Michigan, said net income fell to \$110 million, or 58 cents a share, from \$132 million, or 67 cents a share, a year earlier. Sales dropped to \$2.75 billion from \$2.92 billion.

Union Carbide, based in Danbury, Connecticut, said first-quarter profit tumbled to \$71 million, or \$1.01 a share, from \$107 million, or \$1.51 a share, a year earlier.

Schering Announces 72% Increase in Profits

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Schering, the West German pharmaceutical and chemical group, reported Thursday that 1984 net profit jumped 72.5 percent, to a record 138 million Deutsche marks (about \$46 million), from 80 million DM the year before.

Schering said it would recommend a dividend increase on its 1984 results, to 12 DM from 10.5 DM. The company said 1984 results were aided significantly by the company's overseas operations, particularly in the United States.

The Berlin-based company said sales in the first quarter rose 17 percent to 1.42 billion DM from the first three months last year. Sales of chemical fertilizers were depressed in January and February due to severe weather in Europe, a spokeswoman said.

Schering sales in 1984 grew 14 percent to 4.88 billion DM from 4.28 billion DM. Sales in the United States topped 1 billion DM last year, making the US the largest market for Schering products, followed by West Germany.

Klaus Pohle, managing-board spokesman, had forecast earlier this year that group net earnings would exceed by "at least 50 percent" the group's 1983 profit. He said at the time that a strong and expanding U.S. economy would benefit Schering more than most West German companies, since 82 percent of the group's revenue stems from foreign sales.

Mr. Pohle also had indicated that much of the 1984 result would

be used to finance an expansion of U.S. operations, including the eventual launching of a new line of oral contraceptives developed by Schering, called Gestodan. Gestodan, if it is approved by the Food and Drug Administration, would be the first birth-control pill to be marketed by Schering in the United States.

Schering saw its earnings fall to 80 million DM in 1983 from 103 million DM and 100 million DM in the previous two years, largely as a result of major investment costs tied to the group's 1983 acquisition of FBC Ltd., a British agrochemical group. Earnings were also hurt by losses in Latin America.

Gundi Narr-Linder, company spokeswoman, said a central fund-raising made by FBC, called Sportak, had a highly successful year and was a key factor in boosting Schering's 1984 earnings. Also helping earnings, she said, was a return to profit in the electroplating division. She said the only significant loss in the group remained the Diamant AG subsidiary.

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Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Kia Tinto-Zinc

Revenue: 1984 1,000 1983 1,000

Profit: 1984 1,000 1983 1,000

Per Share: 1984 1,000 1983 1,000

Dividend: 1984 1,000 1983 1,000

Yield: 1984 1,000 1983 1,000

Price: 1984 1,000 1983 1,000

Market Cap: 1984 1,000 1983 1,000

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Equity: 1984 1,000 1983 1,000

Capitalization: 1984 1,000 1983 1,000

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Inflation In Bolivia

(Continued from Page 11)

money to save but it is impossible."

On these salaries, it is difficult to figure out how families are fed. At a large downtown market here, a medium-sized chicken costs \$7, and a dozen eggs costs \$2. "There is no relation between the prices and the salaries," said a woman at the market's vegetable counter.

The government has attempted to make life easier by controlling the prices of basic food items, such as sugar and wheat. However, for the producers of many of these items, it does not make sense to sell them in Bolivia. So, when the prices fall too low, compared with what producers can earn in Brazil or Peru, these food items merely disappear from the shelves.

The banking system has almost become obsolete. There is no need for saving money when interest rates are far below the rate of inflation, and people essentially spend everything they make. Three years ago, the private banking system in Bolivia could report \$600 million in deposits. At the end of last month, deposits had dropped to around \$10 million.

The single hedge against inflation is the illegal purchase of dollars on Avenida Camacho, dubbed Wall Street. A dollar on the black market is worth 120,000 pesos, but at official rates it is worth only 50,000 pesos.

The hyperinflation has been caused by a government with few resources to run this country of six million people. The government's foreign-exchange earnings represent only 15 percent of its revenues.

COMPANY NOTES

Allied Investors Corp. had its trading suspended Thursday by three Hong Kong stock exchanges after the general 322 million-dollar (\$41.39 million) offer confirmed by Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Wardley Ltd., financial advisers to Hongkong Wharf, said that the offer of all Allied shares remained at 11 dollars each.

Air France, the state-owned airline, said it would pay French authorities a dividend of 75 million francs (\$8.15 million) on 1984 results following a six-fold increase in profits. The board has approved the airline's first dividend payment since 1972.

British Electric Traction Co. of London said bid acceptances have raised its stake in Initial PLC to 95.2 percent and the offer is now unconditional in regard to the level of acceptances.

Broken Hill Pty Co. and Shell Australia Ltd. appear to have lifted their stake in Woodside Petroleum Ltd. to just over 50 percent, shareholders in Sydney said. They acquired Thursday about eight million Woodside shares, equal to around 1.6 percent of its 500 million issued shares, at the 1.60-dollar (\$1.07) per-share offer price, the brokers said.

CIT-Alcatel, a subsidiary of France's Compagnie Generale d'Electricite, has agreed to form a 50-50 joint venture with Canon Inc.'s sales subsidiary to import specialized manufacturing products to Japan.

Continental Airlines mechanists and flight attendants have decided to end their strike against the Houston-based carrier, saying that

they were no closer to a settlement than when the walkout began 18 months ago. Only the Air Line Pilots Association remains out.

Ford Motor Co. has introduced a new clear, heat-reflective glass that it hopes will gain 25 percent of the residential glass market by 1989.

Kowloon Electric Supply Co. of Hong Kong has signed an agreement to double its existing commercial-paper facility to 500 million Hong Kong dollars, Schroders Asia Ltd. said as agent.

Overseas Union Bank Ltd. of Singapore said it proposed a 1-for-5 rights issue at 2.50 Singapore dollars (\$1.14) per share. It said the new shares would not be entitled to any interim dividend declared for calendar 1985.

Whitbread & Co. of London said it has agreed with TGI Friday's Inc. of Dallas, a subsidiary of Carlson Cos., to open TGI Friday's restaurants in Britain.

Xerox Corp. has announced preliminary plans for an \$8 billion to \$10 billion commercial and residential building program in Leesburg, Virginia, including as many as 20 separate corporate headquarters and about 1,800 upscale homes.

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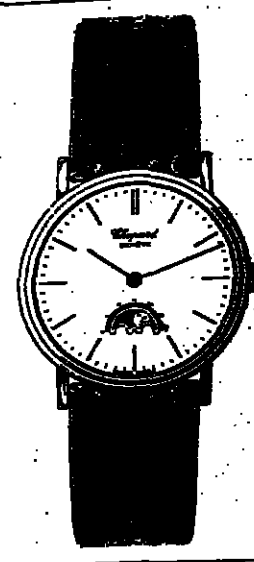
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SPORTS

VANTAGE POINT/ George Vecsey

Scandal and College Sports: The Real Corrupters

NEW YORK — In the midst of a point-shaving scandal at Tulane and drug controversies at Clemson and Arizona State and recruiting scandals all over the country, it is welcome news that college presidents are trying to regain control of sports from their athletic administrators.

But there is one major weakness in the move by the college presidents: They can only be as committed as the people who hired them.

"We have to reassert that our primary values are academics and that academic integrity is vital to university life," said Eamon M. Kelly, the president of Tulane University, who wants to cancel the basketball program after the indictment of three players in the point-shaving scandal and allegations of recruiting violations. One of the players has already pleaded guilty to a charge that he conspired to commit sports bribery.

How did educational institutions come to field teams that are the subject of illegal, million-dollar bookmaking activity? How did schools become covert suppliers of steroids and stimulants and relaxants? How did colleges come to accept academically unqualified athletes and pay them with shoe boxes full of money?

Don't blame the college presidents. Some of them enjoy the fanfare from winning sports programs more than they should; some of them look the other way when disreputable coaches build empires right on campus; some of them don't want to know what their deans of admission are doing.

Most college presidents are hired for their fund-raising and social and academic abilities, not because of any great expertise in criminal investigation or sports administration. Most presidents can't afford to know that powerful boosters give money and cars and no-show jobs directly to blue-chip athletes.

The highly recruited athlete, perhaps from a poor background, wants to live at least as well as the wealthier students on campus; he does not want to recognize that many college students

take loans and part-time jobs and share grubby rooms and eat haphazardly in order to be educated. The athlete knows only that he makes a ton of money for the college; he wants his share.

Three years ago, Digger Phelps, the basketball coach at Notre Dame, contended that many schools were paying \$10,000 or more a year to star athletes. Phelps' position was assailed by some fellow coaches, but Dr. John W. Ryan, president of Indiana University and chairman of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Presidents Commission, said on April 5: "I am sure that you would get no argument from presidents that it does not go on. We must stamp it out. Auditing is intended to do that."

At a special meeting of the NCAA on June 20-21 in New Orleans, Ryan and his colleagues will propose that athletic budgets be controlled by college presidents rather than by athletic directors. Presidents are chief executive officers, expected to keep their schools solvent, but their curse is that the most tangible public bottom line is the won-lost record of their football and basketball teams.

Another part of the curse is that sports are the major reason many trustees, alumni and boosters are involved in the schools in the first place. All major sports colleges have boosters who have made their bundle selling insurance or cars or doing root therapy and now want to help the school of their choice. One popular way is to wrap some \$100 bills in a shoe box and have them delivered to a dunker or a wide receiver.

"The slush fund money is not going to show up in the athletic budget or audit," Ryan said recently.

College presidents who get too involved in supervising the athletic programs don't last very long at some schools. At Clemson, which has run into trouble with the NCAA because of recruiting abuses, a runner, Augustinus Jaspers, died last year. Traces of a muscle relaxant were later found in his body, although the drug was not ruled to be the cause of his death.

The president of Clemson, Bill Atchley, apparently offended some trustees by getting too

involved in investigating the athletic program. He resigned last month.

The public perception of wrongdoing will make it difficult to explain why anyone would choose to come to Clemson University," Dean Robert A. Waller of Clemson's College of Liberal Arts, was quoted as saying in The New York Times on March 10.

One member of the Big East Conference, Boston College, had a former player, Rick Kuhn, indicted for point-shaving the season before the conference began in 1979-80. Boston College has also faced the public criticism of its academic standards by a former co-captain, Martin Clark, along with revelations that another former Boston College player, Jay Murphy, had remained eligible while attending night school.

The strength of the Big East this year, with three semifinalists in the Final Four, should be cause for concern as well as pride. The champion Villanova players in particular seemed verbal and intelligent, but if the Big East is beating other superpowers in the competition for superior players, what price is being paid?

Two months ago, it was learned that Chris Washburn, the freshman convicted of taking a five-piece stereo set from a dormitory neighbor, had been admitted to North Carolina State with a 470 Scholastic Aptitude Test score, only 70 points above the minimum and nearly 600 points below the average at North Carolina State.

When questions were raised, several people from the state charged journalistic grudges and prejudice by the prosecutors and intercollegiate rivalries in the state. One man wrote on his corporate letterhead that an athlete's low SAT score should not disqualify him from developing the aptitude he has — putting the ball through the hoop.

When people have such a distorted vision of higher education, it is no wonder boosters are willing to slip unmarked bills to athletes, and trustees overlook the fact that gamblers are betting on the activities of students — turning them into greyhounds in caps and gowns.



The Cubs' third base coach, Don Zimmer, at odds with umpire Joe West in the seventh inning of the Cubs-Phillies game. Zimmer, who was ejected from the game, later said West lifted him up by the neck and shoved him aside. West said he was only trying to get in position to call a play.

Expos Nab Smith at Plate To Defeat Cardinals, 2-1

United Press International

ST. LOUIS — Rookie Joe Hesketh retired 17 consecutive batters at one point and the Montreal Expos tagged Lonnie Smith at the plate for the final out in a 2-1 victory Wednesday over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Smith led off the ninth with a single off reliever Jeff Reardon.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

and stole second. Two outs later, Andy Van Slyke grounded to first baseman Razor Shines, who booted the ball. Seeing he didn't have time to make the play at first, Shines threw home where catcher Mike Fitzgerald easily tagged out Smith to end the game.

"He [Smith] was going all the way," St. Louis manager Whitey Herzog said. "A bad throw and we tie the game."

After allowing an RBI single to Clark in the first inning, southpaw Hesketh mowed down 17 batters before issuing a one-out walk to Clark in the seventh.

Hesketh (1-0) struck out five and walked three in his first start of the season. Reardon picked up his first save by pitching two innings. John Tudor (0-1) took the loss.

Cubs 5, Phillies 4
In Chicago, Keith Moreland atoned for three errors with four RBIs, including a three-run double that capped a four-run seventh inning, to carry the Cubs to their fifth straight victory, a 5-4 triumph over Philadelphia.

Reds 6, Braves 1
In Atlanta, Nick Eassey went three for four, drove in two runs and scored twice to lead Cincinnati to a 6-1 defeat of the Braves and a sweep of their three-game series.

Rookie Tom Browning (1-0) allowed six hits for the victory. The Reds' Pete Rose had a single to move within 85 hits of Ty Cobb's all-time record of 4,191.

Mets 10, Pirates 6
In Pittsburgh, Rafael Santana hit a two-run homer and scored three runs to spark New York's 10-6 triumph over the Pirates. It was the Mets' seventh victory in eight games. Kevin Chapman and Keith Hernandez drove in two runs each and Darryl Strawberry added a home run.

Dodgers 1, Astros 0
In Los Angeles, Mike Marshall

single home Mariano Duncan from second base with two out in the bottom of the 11th to lift the Dodgers past Houston, 1-0. Orel Hersheiser (1-0) pitched three innings of hitless relief for the victory.

Brewers 2, Tigers 0

In the American League, in Detroit, Jim Gantner cracked a single and a triple to help Milwaukee defeat the World Champion Tigers, 2-0. It was Detroit's first loss of the season after six victories. Danny Darwin gained a victory in his first decision this year by allowing only a single to Lou Whitaker in the third and a single to Lance Parrish in the fourth. He retired the last 13 batters he faced, walked one and struck out two.

Blue Jays 3, Rangers 1
In Toronto, Jesse Barfield, who struck out in the clutch in the eighth, belted a three-run homer with none out in the 10th to lead the Blue Jays past Texas, 3-1. The homer made a winner of Bill Caudill (3-1) who had given up the go-ahead run in the top of the inning.

Orioles 6, Indians 3
In Cleveland, errors by reliever Jose Roman (0-1) and third baseman Brock Jacoby helped Baltimore score three unearned runs in the eighth for a 6-3 victory over the Indians. Baltimore produced the three runs on a bases-loaded error by Jacoby, a fielder's choice groundout by Cal Ripken and an infield single.

A's 8, Mariners 4
In Oakland, California, Mike Davis hit a home run and Alfredo Griffin collected three hits and an RBI to help the A's defeat Seattle, 8-4, and complete a three-game series sweep. The loss was Seattle's third straight since winning its first three games.

Royals 6, Red Sox 1
In Kansas City, Missouri, Charlie Leibrandt threw a four-hitter and Buddy Biancalana hit a three-run homer in the second to carry the Royals to a 6-1 victory over Boston.

Angels 4, Twins 3
In Minneapolis, Gary Pettis singled in two runs to help California defeat the Twins, 4-3, their sixth consecutive loss. Jim Slaton (1-0) scattered seven hits over six innings, striking out four and walking none. Donnie Moore pitched three innings for his first save.

Players Suspend Talks, Seek Owners' Records

By Ross Newhan

MINNEAPOLIS — The Major League Players Association has suspended negotiations with the baseball owners over a new collective bargaining agreement and demanded a full financial disclosure from the 26 clubs.

The owners will apparently accede, though it is not certain that all 28 items requested by the union in a New York negotiating session Wednesday will be provided.

"We welcome the request for additional information and view it as an indication that they are giving serious consideration to problems we have discussed with them," Lee MacPhail, the owners' representative and former American League president, said.

"We are anxious to cooperate with them by giving them information as promptly as possible so that we can direct our attention to the important issues involved in reaching a new agreement."

Among the items requested by the union: audited financial statements on every club; a history of the ownerships; concession and parking agreements; TV and radio contracts; club licensing agreements; and minor league franchise agreements.

A MacPhail associate who requested anonymity said the owners have no option but to supply the records because Commissioner Peter Ueberroth said in February that he might order it as a means of proving to the players that the industry is in poor financial condition.

Don Fehr, the union's executive director, said that the negotiations over a new collective bargaining agreement had gone nowhere, leaving the players "frustrated and resentful that they have to be put through this again."

"We aren't convinced that they have a problem that needs fixing, but they have been pleading with us to look at their financial records for four or five weeks," Fehr said.

"Since they're not willing to bargain on specific issues, we're forced to say, 'O.K., let's look at the books and see where that takes us.'"

The major stumbling block in the negotiations for a new bargaining agreement is expected to be the union's demand for a one-third annual cut of the six-year, \$1-billion TV contract signed by baseball last year and a one-third cut of the extra \$9 million in TV money that baseball will receive for expanding the playoffs from five to seven games.

Canada Defeats East, West Germany in Hockey

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PRAGUE — Tony Tanti scored two goals, while Don Maloney, Rick Vaive and Steve Yzerman contributed one each as Team Canada defeated West Germany 5-0 Thursday to retain a perfect 2-0 record at the World Hockey Championships.

In Wednesday's game, Team Canada overwhelmed East Germany, 9-1, while the Soviet team clobbered the United States, 11-1.

In other contests Wednesday, Sweden barely squeaked by West Germany, 3-2, and Czechoslovakia shut out Finland 5-0.

Maloney's goal in Thursday's game against West Germany came after only 31 seconds. Dave Taylor took the puck away from Erich Kuhnhackl, skated toward the corner of the German zone and passed to the front of the crease where Maloney outmuscled a German defender to direct the puck past goalie Karl Friesen.

Tanti scored his first goal at 2:39, moving out from behind the net unmolested and lifting a shot between Friesen's legs.

The West Germans didn't get their first shot on goal until the four-minute mark. Crisp goaltending from Steve Weeks helped blank the Germans.

Tanti scored again at 11:18 of the opening period, finding himself all alone in front of Friesen and converting a passout from the corner by Bernie Nichols.

Vaive got the only goal of the second period at 11:06. Kirk Muller won a face-off in the German zone, swept the puck across to



U.S. forward Corey Millen tries to get past the Soviet goalie, Vladimir Myshkin.

pair, while Francis had one goal. Anderson also set up defenseman Doug Lidster for the opening goal at 14:17 of the first period.

Harald Kuhnke was credited with East Germany's only goal, but actually defenseman Steve Konroy knocked the puck into his own net while he was standing in the crease to head off an attack.

The Americans were victims of a blowout on Wednesday. "It was like swimming up the

river," said Coach Dave Peterson after the game.

The Soviet players threw four lines of dazzling skaters and sharpshooters at U.S. goalie John Vanbiesbrouck and Chris Teresi.

For the Russians, right winger Sergei Makarov scored four goals.

The round-robin preliminary round of eight concludes April 27, with the top four advancing to medal play.

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SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Playoffs

WEDNESDAY'S RESULT

Washington 21 27 31-17
Milwaukee 14 12 26 24
Boston 14 12 26 24
Philadelphia 14 12 26 24
Detroit 14 12 26 24
Cleveland 14 12 26 24
New York 14 12 26 24
Los Angeles 14 12 26 24
San Antonio 14 12 26 24
Houston 14 12 26 24
Phoenix 14 12 26 24
Portland 14 12 26 24
Utah 14 12 26 24
Dallas 14 12 26 24
Denver 14 12 26 24
San Diego 14 12 26 24
Golden State 14 12 26 24
Seattle 14 12 26 24
Minnesota 14 12 26 24
Chicago 14 12 26 24
Indiana 14 12 26 24
Atlanta 14 12 26 24
New Orleans 14 12 26 24
Miami 14 12 26 24
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Miami 14 12 26 24
Orlando 14 12 26 24
Charlotte 14 12 26 24

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United States Football League Leaders

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team Offense

Team Defense

Team Special

Team Total

Team Points

Team Yards

Team Touchdowns

Team Interceptions

Team Fumbles

Team Penalties

Team Holds

Team Kickoffs

Team Punt Returns

Team Return Yards

Team Return Touchdowns

Team Return Interceptions

Team Return Fumbles

Team Return Penalties

Team Return Holds

Team Return Kickoffs

Team Return Punt Returns

Team Return Return Yards

Team Return Return Touchdowns

Team Return Return Interceptions

Team Return Return Fumbles

Team Return Return Penalties

Team Return Return Holds

Team Return Return Kickoffs

Team Return Return Punt Returns

Team Return Return Return Yards

Team Return Return Return Touchdowns

Team Return Return Return Interceptions

Team Return Return Return Fumbles

The 'High-Tack Teacup' in Chicago

This would probably be alarming if the eternal cold and the pain caused by shrunken trousers hadn't made me philosophical. Once I paid \$2 a day for cigarettes. By cutting them out, I have learned how to feel just as rotten as ever, but at a saving of \$2 a day.

There are visual echoes here of an opera house — or a prison. Glass elevators in two tiers whiz up and down at dizzying speed. The floor is made from concentric gray marble slabs divided by black marble swaths inlaid with white dots that accentuate the curved interior. On the lower lev-



Thompson happily moved in last November. His suite includes a small office, a kitchenette, a bathroom, a sitting room and a private elevator that carries him from the office to his private parking space in the garage deep beneath the bull's-eye.

Each floor is laid out in a ring of offices that opens onto the atrium balconies. The proximity of what one employee calls "the void" beyond the balcony has proved unnerving to many.

This may change when the building is fully occupied; the first three floors are to contain

them.

"Very few people can have doors," grouched a new arrival to a friend as they strolled around her mostly doorless domain recently.

"It's one of the cost savings. Only very important people get doors. It's going to take a while to get used to."

Films from Anglo-Saxon countries dominated the selection for this year's Cannes Film Festival. Pierre Viot, new president of the festival, has announced. Films from the United States to be shown during the festival, May 8-20, include "Mask" by Peter Bogdanovich, Clint Eastwood's "Pale Rider" that she will give birth. While the people watched the screening, dozens of members of a local film club marched outside the theater carrying signs reading: "Mary, we have come to save you from the cannibals." The marchers exchanged heated words with the group of Roman Catholics.

[illegible][illegible]